The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5217. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Probable Dissolution of the British Parliament.

Prince Napoleon's Tour Devoid of Political Significance.

Prince Michael's Nephew Proclaimed Sovereign of Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recent Government Defeat—Probable Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13.

The recent votes on the question of the Irish Church, which have resulted so unfavorably to the Ministry, have, it is believed, determined Mr. Disraeli to appeal to the people. Parliament will therefore probably be dissolved, and it is understood the new Parliament will meet in December next.

Honors to an American Poet.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—Evening.

The American poet, Henry W. Longfellow, who arrived in England by the steamship *Russia* on Saturday last, has been the recipient of marked attentions. A congratulatory address on the part of the Mechanics' Institute of Carlisle was formally presented to Mr. Longfellow to-day.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Napoleon's Movements—His Tour Devoid of Political Significance.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 13.

It is not generally believed that the tour of Prince Napoleon has any political significance whatever. He is traveling strictly incognito. Rumors have recently been put in circulation to the effect that the Prince has been in private consultation with the Emperor Francis Joseph and with Baron von Beust, the Prime Minister. There is good authority for the statement that these rumors are without foundation.

SERVIA.

Speculations as to the Future of the Principality—The Nephew of the Murdered Sovereign Succeeds Him.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13.

The question of the succession to the sovereignty of Servia, made vacant by the assassination of Prince Michael a few days since, is engaging the attention of the diplomatists of Europe. One of the many proposals suggested is for a union with the province of Montenegro, under the Hospodar, Nicholas I.

BELGRADE, Saturday, June 13—Evening.

The nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was duly proclaimed Prince of Servia to-day.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Support of Pauper Immigrants—Illness of Sir George E. Cartier.

OTTAWA, Saturday, June 13.

In regard to the arrival in this country of pauper immigrants destined for the Western States, it is expected that the Government will adopt the American system, compelling Captains of vessels to enter into bonds for the sustenance of all paupers for a certain period after their arrival here.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have ordered the construction of a fog-whistle on Point Lepreant, in the Bay of Fundy.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Minister of the Militia, is here, and is represented to be quite ill.

Express Robber Committed for Trial.

HAMILTON, Canada, Saturday, June 13.

G. H. Martin, who robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company, in New-York in May last, was brought before the Police Magistrate this morning and committed for trial. Application has been made for his extradition.

Canadian Volunteers Attacked by Fenians.

BOTHWELL, C. W., Saturday, June 13.

A party of volunteers returning home from drill last night were attacked by men, supposed to be Fenians. One of the volunteers is not expected to recover. An unsuccessful attempt was made later at night to break open the drill-shed and get arms. The inhabitants are in pursuit.

The Governor Elect of Florida Inaugurated.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 13.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* states that Mr. Harrison Reed, the Governor-elect, was sworn into office and delivered his inaugural address yesterday, and that the Legislature met, but no quorum was present.

The military authorities insisted that the reorganizers should wait till Congress passed the Omnibus bill.

Mr. Reed was sworn in by Judge Boynton, of the United States District Court. His inaugural address was brief, and not particularly important.

The Legislature stands—Senate, Radicals, 18; Democrats, 8. In the House, Radicals, 37; Democrats, 15.

A Federal soldier was stabbed by a negro to-day. He is still alive, with hopes of recovery.

Victory for the Atlantics.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 13.

The Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Central City Club of Syracuse, played a match game of base-ball to-day, which resulted, after a close contest, in favor of the Atlantics by a score of 20 to 14. At the close of the fifth inning the score stood—Atlantic 1[illegible]; Central 4.

Messrs. Crane and Ferguson bore off the palm in fielding on the Atlantic's side. Dodges, of the Centrals, did some very fine pitching. Messrs. Zettlein and Mills made the best batting score. About 5,000 people were present to witness the game.

The Atlantics leave Syracuse at midnight for Niagara Falls, where they play, on Monday next, the 15th inst., the Young Canadians, of Woodstock, C. W.

The Athletics Again Victorious.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 13.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, to-day beat the Empires, of this city, the score standing 54 to 6.

Mayor Thomas officially requested David Berlin, Harbor Master, who was convicted of adultery a few days ago, to resign.

Base Ball at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 13.

The match game of base ball at Niagara Falls to-day, between the Niagaras, of Buffalo, and the Cliftons, of Buffalo, resulted in the defeat of the latter, in five innings, by a score of 32 to 19.

Oil Refinery Burned.

PETROLIA, Saturday, June 13.

The oil refinery owned by Woodward was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with 350 barrels of oil. Several tanks of oil at an adjacent well, owned by Elwood & Co., were also consumed.

The Annual Harvard Regatta.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 13.

The annual Harvard regatta for six-oared boats took place this afternoon, some five thousand persons being present as spectators. There were two races—the first being for the Beacon cup and six silver goblets; distance three miles. The second to receive the six silver cups. There were four crews pulled—the Junior class, the Sophomore class, the Freshman class, and the Scientific and Law School crew. This race was won by the Freshmen crew in 20 minutes 59¾ seconds; the Scientific, second, in 21 minutes 15 seconds. The other race was between the Junior second and third crews, and the Sophomore second crew, distance two miles. This was won by the Junior third crew in 16 minutes 3 seconds; the Sophomores being fourteen seconds behind them.

A Memphis Officer Dies of His Wounds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 13.

Capt. Perry, of the Police, who was wounded in a *rencontre* with a negro burglar some days ago, died last night.

Dr. J. J. Hooks, a well-known physician, was was found dead in his bed this morning from apoplexy.

The first cotton bloom was received to-day from Tipton County.

United States Officers Investigating the Reports Concerning Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 13.

A dispatch from Montreal to the *Globe* says that officers of the United States Army are said to be on the frontier, between Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from Gen. Grant to ascertain the correctness of the report about Fenian arms being secreted there.

A battery of Royal Artillery is to be sent from Montreal to Isle Aux Noix, in the Richelieu River.

Homicide in Hamilton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 13.

Peckett, from Paterson, N. J., who had the wrestling match with Waller at Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, was shot through the brain and instantly killed about 12 o'clock last night in a saloon in Hamilton, kept by a man named Galloway. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder. Peckett leaves a famil in Paterson.

Boiler Explosion Near Norfolk—Three Lives Lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday June 13.

The boiler of a saw-mill at Franklin, on the Blackwater River, forty miles south of Norfolk, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, Thomas Kelley, and two negroes, named Scott and Ricks, and severely injuring several others.

Negro Nominated for the Virginia State Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 13.

At a Radical Convention, held at Alexandria yesterday, a colored man was nominated as independent candidate for the Virginia State Senate, to represent the district composed of Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon.

Sentence of a Murderer in Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, June 13.

Hiram Miller, who has been on trial at Woodstock, Vt., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua G. Gowing, in July last, was convicted yesterday, and sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday of June, 1869.

Secretary Seward at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, June 13.

Secretary Seward, with some members of his family and friends, arrived in this city at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon by the New-York and Erie Road. The Secretary is in excellent health.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star from Aspinwall—$658,758 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall June 6, arrived at this port last evening. She brings the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co.	$9,184	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$32,401
Eugene, Kelly & Co.	108,000	Lees & Waller	168,600
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	38,113	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	100,200
A. Belmont & Co.	129,539		
Moritz Meyer	91,421	Total	$657,510

FROM ASPINWALL.

Edward Scheitlein & Co.	$300	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$500
O. Durand	448	Grand total	$658,758

Death of Alex. C. Bullitt.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 9.

The telegraph announces to us that Alexander C. Bullitt died at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 6th, and was buried Sunday, the 7th.

We have no further particulars. The news was unexpected to us. Mr. Bullitt was affected last year by occasional attacks of vertigo and tendencies toward apoplexy. By care and diet he was so much better that when he was with us last Autumn he looked reinvigorated, and had a fair prospect of many years of vigorous life. The sudden news of his death shocks us—his long time associates in this paper—and will bring many regrets to the old population of this city, where he resided so long, in whose public affairs he took so wide an interest, and in whose society he was so general a favorite.

Mr. Bullitt was a Kentuckian by birth, born, we believe, at Louisville, the city in which he died. He came to this city about thirty-five years ago. He was at that time an ardent politician of the Clay school, and being a young man of brilliant powers, popular address, a good speaker, and a facile writer, became very soon a marked leader in politics. In that interest he became editor of the New-Orleans *Bee*, purchased from the Democrats by the Whigs, and placed under Mr. Bullitt's direction. The conduct of the paper justified their confidence, and the *Bee* became an organ of the party and a power in the State. Its leading articles are still recalled by the survivors of that generation, as unsurpassed for brilliancy of diction, pungency of attack and retort, and racy quaintness of expression which no political leaders have since surpassed. From the *Bee* he came in 1844 into the proprietorship of this paper—one of the four, of whom, since Mr. Bullitt's death, only one survives. His pen was more restricted in these columns, where topics have never been treated in a party point of view, and political subjects only rarely on occasions of uncommon importance. But his reputation was well sustained as a writer of varied and facile powers. In the struggle of 1848, for the election of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Bullitt took a leading position in the field of politics, and contributed with his pen and his counsels to the success of Gen. Taylor.

He went to Washington with the incoming administration, and, on the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, assumed the editorial charge of the *Republic*, a journal established there as a central organ of Whig policy. On the death of Gen. Taylor, in 1850, Mr. Bullitt retired from the active duties of the Press, and spent about four years in European travel. On his return home he married, and has since been occupied with the managment of his property—of which a valuable portion was in Washington County, Mississippi—making his chief residence at the town house in Louisville.

His contributions to the Press have been only occasional, and his visits to the city rare and generally short. But whenever he came among us his society was eagerly sought for by the survivors of the old time, in whom long absence could not weaken the attachment for the generous, kind-hearted, witty and brilliant Bullitt.

Mr. Bullitt, as nearly as we can compute his years, was about 60 at the time of his death. He was twice married, and leaves a wife and infant daughter of about two years and a half.

To the surviving proprietors of this paper, so long associated with him in labor during former years, and in uninterrupted friendship for a third of a century, this death is a saddening event. But there is this consoling remembrance, that throughout that long period there was never a word of difference or a thought of strife to disturb a mutual regard; and some pride, to be able to say of their deceased friend, that the regard of those who knew him, once begun, never failed to follow him to the close of his threescore years.

Since writing the above we learn through a private letter, dated Louisville, 2d inst., that our late associate had come up to Louisville from his plantation sick with the swamp fever; that the doctors did not like the appearance of the case and had great apprehensions of that death which has, alas! supervened.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

THE TAX BILL.

Richelieu Robinson made another frantic attempt to obtain notoriety in the House to-day, by offering a proposition to strike out a very important clause of the Tax bill; but in doing so, as usual, he transgressed the usages of that body and was called to order. He insisted on his motion, and after some confusion was compelled to resume his seat. His object was to get a test vote on postponement of the bill as his motion to strike out virtually killed some of its most important provisions. After Gen. Schenck had administered a well-merited rebuke he was allowed to renew his motion with a modification. He applied it to the whole bill when it was rejected almost unanimously. From this action it is evident that the House has undergone a radical change of opinion regarding the bill, and will probably dispose of it in full before the adjournment, instead of bridging over a recess by special legislation on matters requiring immediate attention. It is, nevertheless, doubtful whether the Senate will take it up.

THE LOCATION OF THE CAPITOL.

Gen. Logan renewed the great removal scare in the House to-day by giving notice that he would, on Monday next, offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to locate the Capitol of the United States elsewhere, on account of the "manifest disregard of the laws of the United States and the continued evidences of disloyalty on the part of the people of this city." The frequent repetition of this great bugaboo performance has about as much effect upon the citizens of Washington as the threat of impeachment had upon President Johnson.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox, Messrs. Griffing, Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes and Mrs. Carner, a delegation from the Universal Franchise Association, have filed an agreement to argue the merits of woman for suffrage before the House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day. The arguments were mainly sustained by Mrs. Holmes and Prof. Wilcox, and at the conclusion the delegation thanked the Committee for their kind attention, when the Committee reciprocated the compliment by declaring that the obligation rested with them, as they had been greatly entertained by the arguments. The Committee will submit a report on the subject at the next session.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Senate to-day was mainly occupied with the consideration of the bill regarding the contested election cases in the District of Columbia. Its immediate passage was urgently demanded by the Radicals, as well as by many of the Conservatives of this city, who see in it the only method of settling the unfortunate muddle in their local affairs. It finally passed, after the adoption of an amendment to the fourth section, offered by Mr. Hendricks, striking out that portion of the bill which makes the decision of the District Supreme Court final in all questions pertaining to municipal affairs.

THE OSAGE TREATY.

The Great and Little Osage Indian Land Treaty is to be fully investigated before it is finally ratified, Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, having succeeded in getting through the House to-day a resolution for that purpose.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General Randall is said to have bought a fine residence at Elmira, N. Y., to which he will retire on leaving the Cabinet.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 13.

TREASURY STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was $457,000.

Notes of the denomination of one and two dollars received, amount, in addition to the above, to $234,000.

The shipments for the week were as follows:	
Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$200,000
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	30,000
United States Depository at Buffalo	35 000
National Banks and others	159,625
The United States Notes forwarded were as follows:	
To Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	$40,000
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
United States Depository at Buffalo	20,000
National Banks	87,140
The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks at this date:	
As security for circulating notes	$341,599,400
For deposits of public moneys with the designated depositories	38,467,950
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	508,300
National Bank currency issued during the week	100,150
Total to date	$308,307,971
From this is to be deducted—	
Mutilated bills returned	7,878,142
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned	522,204
Leaving in actual circulation to this date	$299,907,625

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REJOINDER TO MR. ROLLINS.

The following, in addition to the correspondence which has already taken place between Commissioner Rollins and the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the recent letter of resignation of the former, was to-day sent to Mr. Rollins, indorsed upon the communication which was again returned:

This communication is partial, because it attributes the present deranged condition of the Internal Revenue service to the removals and appointments made by the President, while it must be clear to the mind of the Commissioner that this demoralization is attributable in part to the antagonism between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, which has prevented harmony of action between them in regard to appointments, and to the Tenure of Office act, but mainly to the high duties upon distilled spirits, tobacco, &c., which have created an irresistible temptation to fraud on the part of revenue officers, as well as on the part of manufacturers, dealers, and others. It is incorrect, in that it alleges that the numerous recommendations of the Commissioner for removals of Assessors and Collectors, even for the grossest misconduct, had been always disregarded, while the truth is that in all cases in which recommendations for removals were accompanied by evidence of incompetency or misconduct on the part of the officers, the recommendations were promptly responded to by the President; it is unjust and disrespectful to the President because the records of the Bureau show that the falling off of the revenues in the districts in which removals were made by the President in 1866, was not comparatively greater than in the districts in which no changes took place—that, in fact, the revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, during which the removals were made, were entirely satisfactory, coming up very closely to the liberal estimate of the Department, while the demoralization of the service and the decline of the revenues have chiefly occurred during the present fiscal year, long after the officers removed by the President had been reinstated, or others whose nominations had been approved by the Senate had taken the places of the appointees of the President. It was for these reasons, and no other, that the communication could not be received, and it was returned to the Commissioner. The return of it is also justified by the fact that copies of it were sent to the Press before it was handed to the Secretary. It must therefore have been intended for the public rather than for the files of the Department.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 13, 1868.

THE TROUBLES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Major Keeler, of Gen. Buchanan's staff, reached here last evening with dispatches for Gen. Grant relating to affairs in New-Orleans. To-day the Major, accompanied by Col. Mann, one of the members of Congress elect from Louisiana, visited the President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Grant being absent, and laid the matter before them. The result was the following instructions were sent about 4 o'clock this afternoon to Gen. Buchanan, by order of Gen. Schofield, approved of by Gen. Grant, through Gen. Rawlings, and by the President:

Gen. Buchanan: Your action is sustained. The officers elected under the new Constitution cannot be installed without your consent until the time fixed by act of Congress. It is deemed advisable for you to await the act of Congress, now about to become a law, before permitting the Legislature to meet or officers to be installed.

THE WASHINGTON CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor of Washington, *ad interim*, called a meeting of the City Council this afternoon. Only the Conservative members and the white Republican Alderman from the First Ward came together. The City Hall chambers having been locked upon them, they adjourned to the law buildings in the same neighborhood. They passed a resolution addressed to the bank in which Corporation funds are kept, directing it not at present to honor any drafts on municipal account, until the present difficulties shall have been adjusted. Action was also taken to ascertain by what authority the Chief of Police had excluded them from the City Hall. The Police Board, whose next meeting will be on Thursday next, will inquire into the circumstances attending this question. The Mayor *ad interim* to-day handed Mr. Bowen a letter concluding as follows:

"Being advised by counsel, and fully believing that the two Boards have acted strictly in accordance with the law in the premises, I have to request that you will immediately vacate the office of Mayor of said city, the duties of which you are now exercising, until such time as the question touching your right to said office shall have been properly determined by competent authority."

Mr. Bowen laid the letter aside to be read at his convenience. The Register continues to draw and the Mayor to countersign checks on the First National Bank for the salaries of officers, but as the accounts are overdrawn, if for no other reason, they are not paid.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Twenty-five dollars was received at the Treasury Department by to-day's mail for deposit in the "Conscience Fund." It is from Lawrence, Mass.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.

Special orders from the War Department announce that the resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their names:

First Lieut. Samuel Conley, Fourth Artillery, July 1.
Assistant Surgeon G. L. Porter, July 16.
Assistant Surgeon L. E. Wilcox, July 1.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. Conkling presented a protest of one hundred and twenty citizens of Colorado against the admission of that Territory under the pending bill, on account of the sparsity of population and the consequent heavy taxation to support a State Government, and pronouncing it contrary to the wishes of the people, who at the election had treated the question of admission as a dead issue, and claiming that the Senators seeking admission are not the choice of the people. It was laid on the table.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill in addition to an act passed March 1, 1864, for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States. He explained that it extends the time in which men guilty of capital offences against the United States may be punished, and that it arises out of a particular case, in which the limitation is likely to expire. The bill was passed.

CUSTOM HOUSE IN NASHVILLE.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill directing the Treasurer of the United States to purchase such ground as may be necessary for the erection of a Custom House in Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON CITY ELECTIONS.

Mr. Harlan called up the bill relating to contested elections in the City of Washington.

Mr. Hendricks asked an explanation of the amendment reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, authorizing the Mayor to make a temporary appointment.

Mr. Harlan said that, under existing laws, the subordinate officers are appointed by the Mayor, and members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, which being now in a disorganized condition, it is impossible for them to act. It was necessary to fill some of them, and the amendment authorized the Mayor to make temporary appointments, the bill as it stood having empowered him to make permanent ones.

Mr. Davis inquired if the law was not retrospective in its action.

Mr. Harlan replied that it was to meet an existing case; to meet which there was now no law.

Mr. Davis believed the difficulties could be settled by the courts under existing law, and denounced the bill as having been conceded by the District Committee in the interest of one of the parties contestant.

Mr. Harlan explained that there could be no decision as to the rights of such parties, because each Board was equally divided. The purpose of the bill, therefore, was to procure a decision of the cases on their merits by the courts.

Mr. Sumner insisted upon immediate action.

Mr. Hendricks contended that it was grossly unjust to establish a new kind of evidence to test the result of an election after men had been *prima facie* elected. They should go into office on their *prima facie* case, and remain there until legally dispossessed after a judicial investigation. The register has no right to make that investigation, and if the courts have not jurisdiction in the matter he (Mr. Hendricks) would cheerfully vote to give it them, but in the meantime the *prima facie* case should stand.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to postpone the special order, the Bank bill, until Monday, at 1 o'clock, which was agreed to.

The Senate then again took up the bill first under consideration.

Mr. Davis offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That the Mayor of the City of Washington shall not hold any other office, or place of trust, honor or profit under the United States in the District of Columbia or elsewhere.

Mr. Davis said that he did not know how many offices the Mayor holds, except that he is the Postmaster of Washington and a clerk of the Senate.

Mr. Harlan explained that Mr. Bowen had been Disbursing Clerk of the Senate, but had resigned the office. He said if the President thinks that the offices of Mayor and Postmaster incompatible, he can make a change in the latter office.

Mr. Davis asked how many offices the Mayor has left.

Mr. Harlan inquired whether the information would guide the Senator in his vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis replied in the negative. He thought the office of Mayor enough for one reasonable man.

Mr. Harlan was of the opinion that if any man could discharge the duties of two, Mr. Bowen can—paying a high tribute to the character of that gentleman.

Mr. Hendricks pronounced it contrary to the Democratic principle, that no man should hold two offices.

Mr. Thayer suggested the amendment was a reflection on the President, who has the power of removal.

Mr. Hendricks asked if the Senator did not consider the Tenure of Office law constitutional.

Mr. Thayer said yes, but presumed that the Senator should be consistent with his own action.

In reply to a question of Mr. Fessenden,

Mr. Harlan explained that the present law requires for the Mayor only the certificate of the Commissioners of Election. The Councils, prior to taking the oath of office for Council Boards present their certificates to the Register, who is to notify them of their election, which had been done in this case.

Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment, and offered another, forbidding the Mayor to receive the pay or emolument of any other office.

More debate ensued, wherein Mr. Fessenden condemned the action of the Commissioners of Election, marking and throwing out the votes of the soldiers of the Twelfth Infantry, as violating the principle of ballots.

Mr. Hendricks called the yeas and nays, saying he would like to know the judgment of the Senate on the principle of holding more than one office—whether it is to be abolished.

Mr. Nye said Senators had the corrective power in their own hands, that they had great claims upon their great leader and could doubtless persuade him to make a change.

Mr. Thayer, in the same spirit, appealed to Democratic Senators not to thus reflect upon the President.

Mr. Hendricks replied that he perceived the Senator does not regard the Tenure of Office bill as having been constitutional after all, since he was of the opinion that the President can turn men out of office. He reiterated that a Democratic law still stands upon the statute-book forbidding any man from receiving salaries for two offices by Federal appointment, thus establishing the principle.

Mr. Nye denied that that law was passed by Democratic votes. He asked the Senator if there is not the same impropriety in being nominated for two offices at the same time and whether there should not be an amendment forbidding the latter also. [Laughter.] For instance, he said, take the offices of Governor and President, it seems to me to be against the spirit of that all-Democratic law. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thayer added that he still held the opinion expressed by him, that the President has no power to remove officers, but reminded the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) that a few weeks ago he had voted in favor of the contrary view, which was, in fact, the decision of the Senate.

Mr. Davis asked if the Senate acquitted on that decision.

Mr. Thayer most emphatically did not. He pointed out that thirty-five Senators had pronounced against it, and again suggested that the majority should not take a view opposite to that which they then held.

Mr. Hendricks asked whether the Senator admitted the right of the President to remove the Postmaster of Washington.

Mr. Thayer replied in the negative.

Mr. Nye said that nothing in the law prevents it, since the term of Bowen expired in March last.

Mr. Morton asked Mr. Harlan what officers now have the right to certify as to the vote, and whether there is now any provision by which a contested election can be tried.

Mr. Harlan read the law and explained that in the case of the Mayor no certificate of election is given, other than that of the Commissioners of Election for each ward, to each of the Council Boards, whereupon he is required to take the oath of office.

Mr. Fessenden—Does not the outgoing Mayor give the certificate?

Mr. Harlan—Not at all, Sir. He proceeded to say that in the case of the members of the Council Boards, the returns are to be made to the Register, whose duty it is to notify each party of his election.

Mr. Fessenden—Has that been done?

Mr. Harlan—That has been done on this occasion.

Mr. Davis asked why, when there was a contested election, one candidate being installed, the other should be denied the right of appeal to the courts.

Mr. Harlan replied that that was the very thing the Committee had attempted to do here.

Mr. Davis asked further why not leave the parties to their *prima facie* rights under the laws existing when the election took place instead of intervening other evidence.

Mr. Harlan repeated that the bill provides the remedy described by the Senator allowing those *prima facie* elected to assume their offices, but permitting the other claimants to contest in the Supreme Court of the District.

Mr. Buckalew explained that Mr. Bowen had been appointed Disbursing Clerk only during the investigation of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate, and only holds the Post Office until a successor is appointed.

Mr. Davis then withdraw his amendment by consent, and offered the following:

And be it further enacted, That the Mayor of Washington shall not receive the pay or emoluments of any other office.

He said the Mayor could thus hold another office *ad interim*, as in the case of the Secretary of the Interior acting as Attorney-General.

Mr. Fessenden said he understood that the duty of the Commissioners of Election being simply to receive and return the votes, certain of them after receiving the votes according to the list, made a return accordingly, but the next day they undertook to purge the list, and made a new and different return, assuming to strike out the votes cast illegally, and giving a certificate of election, which gives the office *prima facie* to others than those first returned.

Mr. Harlan explained that after the registry was made, and before the election, Congress passed a law defining the qualifications of voters, restricting voting by soldiers in the regular army here, sailors or marines, to those who have resided in the District for one year before the election. He further explained that on the day of the election a number of soldiers, principally of the Twelfth Infantry, presented themselves at the Fifth Ward and voted, having been previously registered, the judges of election marking the votes and checking them on the back, believing them not to be legal votes; that at the conclusion of the election the result was certified, but on a close examination it was ascertained that these votes would change the result of the election, and that after a careful count of the votes of soldiers who had not been in the District of Columbia for a year, they carried the result to the Register of the city, and the Register then issued his certificate to the parties elected.

Mr. Hendricks—Was the vote by ballot, and if so, how did anybody know how these parties voted?

Mr. Harlan—The easiest thing in the world—by checking the ballot.

Mr. Hendricks—Was the ballot checked?

Mr. Harlan—I understand so. Believing that the party was not a legal voter under the law, they received it and marked the check list of regular votes.

Mr. Hendricks—Was there any authority of law for so doing?

Mr. Harlan—I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. Fessenden asked whether the Registers and the Commissioners making the certificate were the same or different persons.

Mr. Harlan—Different persons.

Mr. Fessenden then inquired how Commissioners, who are merely to receive votes, can go behind and check ballots and mark lists.

Mr. Howe asked under what law they could be prohibited from so identifying the votes.

Mr. Fessenden—The answer to that is, that it interferes entirely with the theory of our elections by ballot, which was never known in any place that I have ever heard of.

Mr. Howe said if there was any law preventing it, there had been a violation of it. If not, it would be an interference with the freedom of action of the Commissioners to prevent them doing it.

Mr. Fessenden replied that in his and other States it was the duty of those at the polls to receive the votes of all registered without questions.

Mr. Howe repeated that there is no law to prevent the ascertainment of the true result of an election; that some tribunal is authorized to examine the returns.

Mr. Fessenden said such tribunal was to be found in the Council Boards.

Mr. Howe replied that this bill is to allow an appeal from that tribunal, which he thought competent.

Mr. Fessenden again stated what he understood to be the course adopted by the Commissioners and the Register whose decision he said, this legislation proposed to ratify, as to the *prima facie* right to sit, thus taking the office out of the hands of one set of men, and putting it into those of another. If ballots could be thus marked, every man's vote could be marked so that they would know how every man voted. A violation of the whole doctrine of voting by ballot. He pointed out that the Council Boards have power to call before them any one suspected of voting illegally, and interrogate him upon oath, or find out by any other evidence how he voted. That, he contended, is the way it ought to be done instead of the Commissioners making the votes a matter with which they have no concern. He had not made up his mind whether to vote for the bill or not, but he would hold to no such doctrine as this.

In answer to questions by Mr. Corbett, Mr. Harlan read and briefly explained several sections of the law, and

Mr. Howe followed, taking issue with the views of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Fessenden,) and claiming that the Commissioners were not prohibited by law from putting marks on ballots any more than the Board of Aldermen were prohibited in the course of an investigation from requiring men to swear how they had voted. He claimed that the law did not provide for a secret ballot, but only a ballot. Also that it was as fair to base the *prima facie* right on the certificate of the Register as on the certificate of the Commissioners, and argued further that Congress being satisfied that the adjudication lately made was improper and unjust, could require a readjudication by a higher tribunal.

Mr. Fessenden insisted that the fundamental idea of our theory of the ballot was its secrecy, and expressed surprise that the Senator (Mr. Howe) should claim that a ministerial officer has the right to do anything which is not prohibited by law. Such an officer can lawfully do nothing, with regard to his office, which he is not charged to do. He would not argue the question whether the votes which were marked should or should not be thrown out, but looked with alarm on the proposal to legalize an infringement of the sanctity of the ballot.

Mr. Frelinghuysen agreed with the last speaker in his opinions regarding the ballot, but held that the Commissioners were justifiable in making the votes of such persons as were only nominally voters, since subsequent to the registration of the soldiers it had been decided that they had no right to vote.

Mr. Corbett said a few words in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Henricks, who read and commented on the various passages of the election laws to show that after registration was concluded and the time had passed for objection to individual names on the exhibited lists, the Commissioners had no right whatever to say that any one who had registered was not a legal voter. He further contended that after the election returns were made the functions of the Board had ceased, and the Commissioners had no power to reverse their action any more than any private citizen. The legality of the soldiers' votes had been decided according to the forms of law, and this bill was simply an attempt to legislate men into office who had not been elected. As well might the Legislature of a State attempt to deprive a Senator of his seat by passing a law requiring some new certificate of his election after he had duly qualified as a member of the body. He considered that the bill was wrong in principle and inconsistent in its provisions, since it allowed the Mayor to hold office on *prima facie* evidence, but it made a different regulation in regard to the councilmen.

Mr. Harlan claimed that the bill made no difference between them, but allowed those officers to hold their places on the same evidence, namely, the certificate of the register.

Mr. Hendricks rejoined that the existing laws made the Register only the agent to give notice of the decision and certificate of the Board of Commissioners in the case of the Mayor, and that the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were the sole judges of the qualification and election of their own members, he therefore moved to recommit the bill with instructions to provide that all the officers who had received certificates under the existing law should hold their offices until legally dispossessed.

The amendment was rejected.

The question being on Mr. Davis' amendment, it was lost by a strictly party vote, 7 to 21.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out the words "satisfactory evidence," and insert "regular official returns," saying, the Commissioners appointed by the District Judges to receive the votes, had done so, and after their legal duties were complete, a part of them made out another return, which was exceeding their duty. He pointed out that it is not the regular official return which it is proposed to give in evidence, but are they illegally substituted for it. He explained the effect of the correction which gave the ward to Bowen instead of Gwin, saying it was not a return, but a statement of the Commissioners laid before the Register, from which he made out a return; but the regular official return was made by them to the Mayor, prior to that time, and by him proclaimed. He drew a parallel between the present attitude of the Councils and that occupied by the Pennsylvania Legislature, when Mr. Stevens and some other members withdrew and set up a house of their own. He proceeded to denounce the attempt to get up an interference by Congress in favor of one party, saying every presumption was in favor of the legality of the return. He pronounced it an electioneering trick.

Mr. Williams called attention to the fact that the amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill, as the contending parties would each claim that theirs was the regular official return.

The amendment was lost by a party vote of 8 to 21, with the exception of Mr. Fowler, who voted aye.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by inserting in the fourth section the words, "and that either party may have a trial by jury," which was rejected without a division. He then moved to strike out the words "and the action of said Court in relation thereto shall be final."

Mr. Harlan had no objection, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out section 2, providing for the punishment of obstruction in office of any person holding a certificate of election, by fine and imprisonment. Which was rejected without a division.

Mr. Vickers offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That this act shall not extend to the contested election now pending in the said city, but that the said election shall be decided in the Court which shall have jurisdiction of the same.

Which was rejected.

The bill then passed without a division.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Cattell introduced a bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, which was referred to the Committe on Finance.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDENDS.

The House met at 11 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Randall, the Comptroller of the Currency was instructed to furnish a statement of the amount of dividends declared by the National Banking Association since their organization, the ammount carried to the real estate account, &c.

PRIVATE REPORTS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau, reported a bill to pay $526 to Champe Carter, Jr., late Sub-assistant Commissioner in Texas. After a discussion and explanation, the vote was taken by yeas and nays, when it appeared that there was no quorum present. Then there was a call of the House, on which call 97 members answered to their names. The vote was again taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed.

THE OSAGE TREATY.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, offered a resolution, calling on the President for further information, documents, &c., in regard to the treaty for the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, and requesting him to withhold such treaty from the Senate.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, expressed the hope that there would be a thorough investigation of the whole matter by the Committee of Indian Affairs. The resolution was adopted.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to amend the act of July 29, 1850, to provide for holding courts of the United States in case of sickness or other disabilities of the Judges of the District Court, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND SOLD FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill, relative to lands, sold for non-payment of Federal taxes, or under judgment or decree of the United States Courts in the States lately in rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey, deceased. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired, as a question of order, whether this bill had not been reported before, and disposed of by the House.

The Speaker replied that the bill had not yet been read.

The bill was thereupon read.

It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey for the reextension of a patent of the 30th of May, 1846, for the improvement in machinery for cutting screws, and the application of the heirs of Mr. Harvey for the reextension of the patent of the 18th of August, 1846, for the improvement in machinery for dressing screw-heads, and to grant an extension for seven years from the 30th of May, 1867, and the 18th of August, 1867, respectively. Such extension to be only for the benefit of the widow and legal heirs of Mr. Harvey, and the rights of holders of the machinery to be protected.

Mr. Myers demanded the previous question.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the bill on the table, remarking that he had helped to kill the bill three times, and he wanted to help to kill it the fourth time.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded to have the report read.

The Speaker ruled that the gentleman had not the right to demand the reading of the report, pending the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Dawes inquired of Mr. Myers whether this was the same patent, the bill to renew, which had been defeated two or three times before.

Mr. Myers replied that it was a different bill. He asked his colleague (Mr. Stevens) to withdraw the motion to lay the bill on the table, offering on his part to withdraw the call for the previous question.

Mr. Stevens—No, Sir; this is the old wood-screw concern, raised for the ninth term in its ghostly form on a division of the House.

On motion to lay on the table, there appeared to be 48 members in the affirmative, and 50 in the negative. The yeas and nays were demanded on the pending question.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the morning hour on Friday next.

A SITE FOR THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Logan gave notice that he would, next Monday, move to suspend the rules to offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to select a site for the Capitol of the United States, on account of the disregard of the law and of the disloyal element constantly showing itself in Washington, in such bitterness toward loyal people, and in the disregard of the authority of the United States.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then, at 12:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. The section before the Committee being that relating to banks and bankers, (section 113,) on which debate was ordered to be closed in ten minutes. The ten minutes allowed for debate was occupied by Messrs. O'Neill, Logan and Garfield. Mr. O'Niell argued against the increase of tax on circulation.

Mr. Logan argued on the propriety of taxing banks on Government deposits.

Mr. Garfield argued in favor of taxing deposits rather than circulation, the average amounts of deposits being double that of circulation, and consequently the same rate of taxation would produce twice as much on deposit as on circulation. Country banks were now receiving interest on their deposits in the New-York banks, and therefore there was a plethora of money in New-York and a scarcity in the West.

Finally, the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Price last night, as modified, to reduce tax on circulation from one-sixth of one per cent. per month to one-twelfth of one per cent. per month, or from two to one per cent. per annum.

On a vote by tellers there were 51 voting in the affirmative and 51 in the negative. The Chairman voted in the affirmative, and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Schenck moved to add to the section a tax of one-quarter of one per centum each month of the average amount of public moneys in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer, or of any disbursing officer of the United States, which was agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved to add to the section a provision that no money authorized to be collected under this bill shall be deposited in a National Bank in any city or place where a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States is located, which was agreed to.

Mr. Maynard moved to amend the section by increasing the tax on deposits from one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one per cent. per month, and from one-half to one per cent. per annum, which was agreed to.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, moved to strike out the proviso exempting savings' banks from taxation on their deposits, which was rejected.

Mr. Holman moved to amend the section by taxing the United States bonds owned by banks 2 per cent. per annum, which was rejected—25 to 75.

The section as amended imposes a tax of 1-12 of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, other than public moneys of the United States; a tax of ¼ of one per cent. each month on the average amount of public moneys on deposit; a tax of 1-24 of one per cent. per month on the capital beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a tax of 1-12 of one per cent. on the average amount of circulation.

Section 114, which taxes State banks 10 per cent. on their circulation, on being read, Mr. Morrill moved an amendment, providing that the section shall not apply to banks that are in liquidation, and which have not issued notes for circulation for more than one year, which was agreed to.

Mr. Peters moved to postpone the operation of the section until the 1st of June, 1870.

After arguments by Messrs. Peters and Pike in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Schenck in opposition, the motion was rejected.

Mr. Peters moved to reduce the tax from ten per cent to one per cent, which was rejected.

Mr. Trimble moved a substitute, to tax the National Banks and the State tax alike, which was rejected.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, offered a new section, to tax United States interest bearing Bonds, whether held by any person, bank, association, company, or corporation, 1 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Holman proposed a substitute for it, taxing United States Bonds one half per cent. per annum, which was rejected, 25 to 77.

Mr. Hubbard asked leave to withdraw his amendment, in order that he might change his verbiage.

Mr. Holman objected.

The proposition was rejected.

Section 115, taxing Brokers' sales, was not amended.

Section 116 which levies a tax on the use and possession of certain articles having been read, Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the first paragraph of the section providing for tax on carriages, gold watches, musical instruments, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, &c. He expressed his conviction that the bill would never pass, and that therefore every hour spent upon it was wasted, and he gave notice that he would move to strike out each paragraph as it was read.

Mr. Schenck.—The gentleman from New-York, expresses very strong opinions about this bill. If we attached more importance to what he said, it would hurt the feelings of the Committee considerably, but as it is, we are not much discouraged. We have had, thus far, nothing but opposition from the gentleman. Being an economizer of time, and unwilling to run the session into the dog days, he proposes not to confine himself to voting against the bill but to move to strike out each section and paragraph and in that way kick the bill to death as by grasshoppers. That would be a strange saving of time. I wonder exceedingly that the gentleman Democrat, as he has turned to be, should reserve himself till we had reached a proposition to tax gold watches, carriages and plate.

Mr. Robinson—I call the gentleman to order. He is not respectful toward another member of this body by saying that he has turned, while he himself is well known to have turned.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman and I used to be Whigs.

Mr. Robinson—Yes, and the gentleman has got away from me.

Mr. Schenck—But as the gentleman thinks it is wrong for me to say that he has turned Democrat, I will relieve him by showing what kind of a Democrat he has turned to be. He wants to relieve from taxation gold watches and plate and carriages.

Mr. Robinson—It is out of compliment to the other side of the House. I do not want to subject them to the trouble of having their chests and drawers hunted for plate.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman from New-York moves to strike out a paragraph taxing luxuries, and is thus proving his democracy. I hope the motion will not prevail.

The Chairman was proceeding to put the question, when Mr. Robinson addressed him.

The Chairman said that no further debate was in order, that he would be glad to extend courtesy to the gentleman, but that question must now be put.

Mr. Robinson said he did not ask for courtesy; he asked for right.

The Chairman—The right is to enforce the rules. The debate is ended.

Mr. Robinson—I rise to propose a parliamentary question which the Chair will rule to be in order.

Mr. Robinson—Seeing that my friend from Ohio, who was formerly a good Whig——

The Chairman interrupted the remarks of Mr. Robinson, and put the question on motion to strike out the paragraph, which he declared lost.

Mr. Robinson all this time was trying to be heard, while the Chairman was hammering with his gavel and members were calling to order.

The Chairman directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. Robinson having at length obtained a hearing, said he had risen to withdraw the proposition, and that he had never in this House seen a man bawled down, when he rose to do such a thing.

The Chairman explained that he had interrupted the vote to hear the gentlemen's parliamentary question, and that instead of stating it, the gentleman had begun to renew the controversy with the gentleman from Ohio, whereupon the Chair had gone on to put the question as he always would do.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to say three words, but there were loud calls to order, and he sat down.

The next paragraph having been read, Mr. Robinson moved to strike it out, and said, that having been denied the privilege of saying three words, he should move to strike out each paragraph.

In a vote by tellers, there was only six voting to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Robinson moved to strike out the next paragraph; but while the vote was being taken, he rose and said that he considered himself harshly treated, but he would not revenge himself on the House. He would, therefore, withdraw the motion.

No amendment was made to section 116, taxing carriages, watches, plate, &c., except to limit the tax on pianos, organs, harps, &c., to instruments valued at over $200, and the section was transposed so as to place it before section 97 relating to stamps.

No amendment was made to section 117, in relation to passports.

Section 118, taxing Insurance Companies, having been read, Mr. Judd moved to amend by making the tax of 1½ per cent. apply to the net profits, instead of the gross receipts. Rejected.

Mr. Stewart moved to extend the tax to life insurance companies. Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the tax of 3 per cent. on the gross receipts of the agencies of foreign insurance companies. Rejected.

Mr. Peters moved an additional section, imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross receipts of safe deposit companies. Agreed to.

Section 119, taxing transportation companies, having been read, Mr. Twitchell moved to reduce the tax on gross receipts from 2½ to 2 per cent.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cornell moved to amend by making the tax on steamboats, &c., be in lieu of all tonnage tax. Rejected.

Mr. Coburn moved to amend by exempting from the tax horse railroad companies in cities and towns of less than 75,000 population, where their gross receipts for the preceding year do not exceed their gross expenses.

Mr. Pile moved to amend the amendment by striking out the reference to population. Agreed to.

Mr. Coburn's amendment, as thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, moved that the exemption of companies whose gross receipts do not exceed $2,000 per annum be extended $6,000. He spoke in the interest of toll road companies, which kept up the only roads that the poor people generally used.

Mr. Schenck said, that he doubted whether there was any use in arguing against the proposition, where the interest of the poor man could be pleaded against the taxation of capitalists. They had heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Scofield) arguments in favor of the poor man's light; from the gentleman from Michigan (Ferry) in favor of the poor man's lumber; and from the gentleman from New-York (Barnes), in favor of the poor man's medicine, in which there were but two ingredients, one half poison and the other half profit. [Laughter.] He spoke of the street railroad companies exacting one cent. additional in fare for the one eighth of a cent. which they had to pay in taxes, which was one method of making money out of taxation.

Mr. Pile said that the street railroads in St. Louis had never charged that extra cent.

Mr. Judd spoke in defence of the street railroad companies.

After much discussion the question was taken on Mr. Trimble's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Higby moved to amend by exempting from the tax stage coach companies, and argued in support of the amendment.

Mr. Schenck replied to the argument.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Driggs moved to exempt from the tax, steamboats and ferry boats whose receipts have not paid their actual expenses. Rejected.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend by striking out two per cent. on the gross receipts of transportation companies, and inserting seven per cent. on the net receipts. There was no justness or fairness in taxing gross receipts, and he protested against the principle.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment, and said that if the section were emasculated in the various modes proposed, there would be no revenue derived under it, and he would be in favor of striking it out. There was no tax more justly imposed than that on transportation. He admitted that it was a burden, but it was a burden which must be borne for some years to come.

Mr. Ingersoll's amendment was rejected—22 to 75.

At length debate was closed on section 119.

Mr. Trimble moved to exempt from the tax companies whose gross annual receipts do not exceed $4,000, instead of $2,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Cobb moved a proviso that railroad companies which had received grants of land from the Government of the United States shall pay four per cent. on their gross receipts. Rejected.

Section 120, taxing express and telegraph companies, having been read,

Mr. Schenck moved to reduce the tax on express companies from 3 to 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck moved to tax the gross receipts from railroad sleeping cars 2½ per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. Schenck moved to tax the gross receipts on telegraphs 3 per cent.

Messrs. Allison and Hooper, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed the opinion that it was the understanding of the Committee that the tax on telegraph companies should also be reduced to 2½ per cent., and did not know any reason why there should be a distinction between the tax on express and on railroad companies, which was now the same.

Mr. Schenck did not understand that the Committee had taken any action this morning on the question of taxing telegraph companies.

Mr. Griswold confirmed the statement of Mr. Schenck.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to reduce the tax on telegraph companies to two per cent.

Mr. Covode argued in favor of taxing the telegraph companies the same as express companies. He had some experience of the relative profits of those enterprises; as he had money invested in each, and he knew that he got no dividends from the telegraph stock, while he did get dividends from the express stock.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to the amendment was rejected, and Mr. Schenck's amendment to tax telegraph companies three per cent. was agreed to.

The Committee rose at 4:55 o'clock, and a message from the Senate having previously been received with the bill relating to elections in the City of Washington,

Mr. Schenck moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table in order to dispose of that bill.

Mr. Holman called for the tellers but the hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, at which time it has been by unanimous consent, ordered that the House adjourn. The House adjourned.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ONE YEAR AGO.

From London Society for June.

Last year, under the chestnut trees,
 Under the chestnuts white:
Two of us walked, two of us talked,
 Would it were so to-night!

Two were the voices, tremulous, sweet,
 Two were the heads, bent low;
Two were the hands, together clasped,
 One, white as the flower-snow.

One year! But a year, when all is told,
 Twelve months, and a day! no more—
Yet my footsteps flag, and my youth seems old,
 And my seared life feels fourscore.
Two were the hearts that together beat,
 Two were the hearts, yet one;
Two were the figures that, interlaced,
 Strolled, 'neath those trees, in the sun.

Those trees, those leaf-laden, bloom-strewing trees,
 That glorious sun of June!
Now they strike the golden cords of my soul,
 Sound sweet on it, love's own tune.

Ah, leaves! ye fall, and grow green again,
 Nor mourn for the Spring-time fled;
Ah trees! ye bloom, in another June,
 But the life of *my* life is—dead!

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

From Temple Bar for June.

PART I.

The kitchen at Orlesmere was old-fashioned, as was everything about Orlesmere. The walls were covered with symbols of past ages; huge flagons, deep drinking-horns, and black leathern buckets hung suspended from the side-beams, and large wooden trenches stood in rows on the shelves. There was a little cupboard window in the wall near the door, through which it had been the custom for the cooks in the Orlesmere kitchen to pass the dishes that were ready for the table to the footmen waiting without, for it was considered an infringement on the cook's privileges that any servant unconnected with her own special office should enter her domain. There was another window, a large one, looking out into the park, and near this stood a huge block of wood, on which meat was formerly chopped, but now its principal use was to enable short-legged damsels to take hasty peeps at the the passers-by without.

This window was the one grace of the chamber. An elm tree threw its boughs across the diamond-shaped lattice work, and in the spaces between the branches could be seen the long line of a noble avenue of limes, the path under which was nearly opposite to the window. The poor heated eyes that watched the kitchen hearth in the early morning would be tantalized by the shimmer of dew-wet leaves playing against the lattice.

The cool gray vapors that clung to the elm-tops; the fresh winds that stirred the avenue in one continuous ripple all down its misty length; the sudden shadow of the bird sweeping by the narrow panes; all these pleasant sights must have seemed unkind mockeries to the poor drudges compelled to pass the day in bending over stew-pans and pastry boards, heated by the fire, and irritated by constant petty anxieties. But there was one woman who never permitted herself to be worried or overworked—a woman whose attire was as spotless as that of any lady visitor to Orlesmere, and whose dainty fingers were never employed in any task more disagreeable than that of fabricating the most ethereal of soufflés, the most subtle of sweets, for her master's table.

This was the housekeeper and head cook, Jane Maurice, commonly called Mrs. Maurice, for she was held in awe by her subordinates, and in respect by those from whom she took what were called "orders," but which, when addressed to her, sounded very like requests.

No one at Orlesmere knew aught of Mrs. Maurice's antecedents. A bachelor is not apt to be over-scrupulous as to character, especially when the applicant for a situation possesses unusual attractions. Ere entering Lord Orlesmere's service, Mrs. Maurice had been the *cordon bleu* at a London club, and she boasted with truth that in those branches of her profession, to which she paid attention, she was unrivalled.

It was an evening in June, and all the western side of Orlesmere was red in the sun. The dim tapestry that hung in the corridors seemed to tremble into life at that heavenly visitation, and to be transfigured by that passionate welcome and farewell of the angel of light; the Dutchman drinking from a flagon caught bright gleams on his jolly round face and gold-wrought cup; the Spaniard kissing his mistress on a shadowed balcony, became all too visible to his jealous rival below; the quaint flowers, the alert hounds, the flying deer, the eager huntsman; all these and many other devices, imaged by fingers that had been dust for centuries, were warmed into something resembling their old vivid outline by the sun's mellow light.

From a far-off drawing-room came the sound of a woman's sweet voice, singing to a harp. Sometimes a child's laugh, followed by the patter of little feet, broke not inharmoniously on the faint distant thrills of melody. Sometimes came a rustle of trailing silks down the corridor, and a passing hand would pluck out the contents of the potpourri vases, sending forth the sad fragrance of dead rose leaves, as the fair owner looked wistfully from the window at the movements of a young man, who was talking to his dogs in the court-yard below.

Lord Orlesmere (for it was he who was caressing the pointers) looked up, and nodded to the occupant of the casement; he was rich, young and handsome, and was betrothed to this young lady. Had he wished it he might have spent a pleasant hour in wandering with her through his noble gardens, where red roses drooped their heads over the gray terraces, and downy-cheeked peaches nestled in their parent branches against the long range of the dusk red walls. But such is the perversity of man that Lord Orlesmere, after acknowledging his lady-love's greeting, sauntered away out of sight of the window, and was presently standing at the kitchen door engaged in conversation with his housekeeper, Mrs. Maurice.

Looking at her as she leaned against the massive nail-studded door, toying with her white apron while she answered her master's remarks, you would never have suspected her of being in any way connected with the domestic reservice of an English household. She sembled rather a beautiful sombre-eyed Spaniard; her eyes were large and black, their shadow being intensified by the breadth of black eyebrow and long lashes; the forehead was low, the hair which rippled over it in natural waves was as blue-black as a raven's wing, and was gathered in rich shining bands round the head.

In such a face you see at first little but the splendor of night in hair and eyes, and indeed the rest of the features were not worthy of these her salient attractions. The face was short, white and meagre; the nose slightly turned up; the lips pale and thin; neither was her figure symmetrical; the shoulders were too high, the bust too full, the waist too small. Her hands were delicate and white—"and no wonder, when she does nothing to blacken them," her less fortunate assistants were wont to observe. It was remarkable that her dress, always of clean cotton material, looked on her more distinguished than did much richer robes worn by the noble ladies who were wont to visit Orlesmere.

As she stood on this June evening, her cotton dress falling round her in pure transparent folds, the sun full on her wondrous eyes and glossy coils of hair, Lord Orlesmere swore in his heart "that a handsomer woman never blessed man's sight." The young nobleman was lingering near her for the ostensible purpose of announcing the advent of some guests to his table that night, when he heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs behind him; and, turning round, perceived that his steward, Ambrose Hood, had entered the yard.

In this movement Lord Orlesmere lost sight of Mrs. Maurice's face. He did not see the joyous light that blazed up in the melancholy eyes. He did not see how every expressive feature—even down to the restless hands—spoke of some strong emotion, kindled by the sight of the blue-eyed, fair-haired yeoman.

Lord Orlesmere acknowledged his steward's salutation briefly—

"I wish to see you to-morrow morning, Hood!" he said. "Be here at 12 o'clock."

"Very good, my Lord!"

He was a handsome round-faced Saxon, this Hood; his blue eyes seemed all candor and cheeriness; his fair short curls the perfection of boyish simplicity; but he was not quite so young as the curls indicated, and his face in repose showed lines of care which accorded ill with features almost infantine in their delicacy of outline.

"And how are you to-day, Mrs. Maurice?"

His tones were clownish compared to hers, even when his intention was courteous; but to the woman looking up at him from the doorway his voice seemed the sweetest music that ever thrilled her ears.

"Come in, Ambrose, won't you?"

"Well, I don't know. I was passing by on my way home from market, so I thought I'd just let my Lord's foreman know how the beasts sold, but I didn't count on getting off my horse, and it's getting late!"

He hesitated. She looked up eagerly, but it was not her look that prevailed with him, (although she thought it was;) it was the glimpse he caught of a fair-haired girl moving across the passage within.

"I think I will come in for a bit," he decided, and, giving his horse to a lad to hold, he entered the house in company with Mrs. Maurice.

"Come into my own sitting-room, Ambrose."

"My own sitting-room" was a pleasant little chamber. Short white muslin curtains put a shroud between the hot sun and the comfortable chintz-covered sofa that stood near the window; a bunch of roses nodded their crumpled heads together in a blue jug on the table; a fly hummed drowsily on the window ledge, and a cat curled up in the sun was watching the fly stealthily with a look of gentle languor subduing the mischief in its eyes.

Mrs. Maurice ordered tea for herself and Hood, and then brought from a cupboard a basket filled with hot-house fruit, and lightly covered by pine leaves.

"I plucked them for you myself," she said, with a look of soft exultation in her large eyes. "The gardener said he'd give me anything in the world I liked—and so, what I liked was to get these for you!"

Hood ate the fruit with a contented expression.

"Thank you Jenny," he said. "I do think you're fond of me. I wonder what there is you wouldn't do for me!"

"There is nothing in the world I wouldn't do for you, and you know it!"

Her deep voice trembling with tenderness, the yearning love in her eyes, the caressing touch of her hand in his hair, all conspired to lure him away from the thought of the fair woman he had seen in the passage; for an instant (while his vanity was touched by the evidences of her devotion) he almost believed that his heart beat as warmly for her as it had done in the first flush of his passion twelve months ago.

"Come out for a walk to-night in Goodman's Meadows," he said; "it was there you picked the cowslips with me last Summer! Do you remember it, Jenny?"

"Yes," she said softly. "I always remember that walk!"

There was silence between the two for a few moments; in her mind some delicious fragmentary reminiscence of past happiness was intensifying the fullness of the delight with which his presence always filled her. As for him he thought of nothing, and as his conversational powers were somewhat limited, he betook himself to whistling and to turning over the contents of a work-box which stood near his hand.

"Hallo!" he cried presently, "what is this fine rigmarole?" A delicate gold locket and chain dangled between his fingers, and he was endeavoring to decipher an inscription on the locket's margin.

"That? Oh! that is nothing," Mrs. Maurice cried scornfully, and she endeavored to twitch the trinket from his hold, but he kept his hand tightly closed on it.

"To my Queen Jeanette," he spelled out; "and might I ask, Jean Maurice, where you got this from?"

She stood silent and troubled—her eyes cast down, her hands pulling nervously at her apron-strings.

"These are not the kind of wages honest women get," he continued angrily.

"It was given me a long while ago, before I knew you," she said. "I never cared for it, nor for him who gave it to me, Ambrose!"

"And I suppose you'd have me believe that he didn't care for you either—that men give women gold lockets for nothing, and that I'm not the first fool you've deceived!"

"You've never been the worse for knowing me, anyhow," she said, reproachfully. Then she came closer to him and put her arms round his neck.

"I've never made believe to be better than I am, dear, and I never cared to be better until I knew you—then I wished I could forget every bit of my wicked past life. I was so afraid it would turn you against me when you came to know of it. I was better treated before I came here. I lived in a nice house and had servants of my own. I might have left this place twenty times before now, and been as much petted as I used to be, but I've got to love you so, that I'd rather be near you when you're unkind and cross, than with those who make a queen of me. I've been a good woman since I've known you, Ambrose. When you first kissed me I blushed as red as though I had never felt a man's lips near my cheek before; I seemed to grow modest and pure from that moment. All my past life was like a bad dream, and the joy of your love was the bright sun that cleared all the foul black clouds away. Oh, Ambrose! I have seemed to have a heaven in my heart since the day I plucked cowslips with you in the meadows. Do tell me that you forgive me—that you're as fond of me as you were before. I'll fling the locket in the pond if you like—for matter of that I would fling myself there if it would please you."

Perhaps he was flattered by the evident sincerity of her emotion—perhaps he did not care sufficiently about the subject to be implacable—for the frown cleared away from his brow as she spoke. He had that sort of feeling about Margaret, the fair-haired housemaid before mentioned, that he would have knocked down any man he he had seen presenting her with a love token.

But when love is on the wane in a man's breast the tension of selfish passion is relaxed, and having been exacting for his own pleasure, he becomes magnanimous at his mistress's expense.

"Oh! I don't mind; it's all over now!" Hood said graciously. "Now, tell us. Whom have you got in the house to-day?"

She did not detect the flaw of indifference in his kindly tone; it is, perhaps, in revenge for his own infirmity that Love strikes his devotees blind with the incommunicable glory of the passion he wakes in them.

She enumerated, at his request, the names of the guests who were staying in the house. "There's the Duke and Duchess of D——, the Marquis and Marchioness of H——, the Hon. Mrs. C. S——, and lots of other ladies with grand names; but I don't believe any of them are much better than—than I am myself (at least not if you believe what they say of one another.) Then there's Lord H. P——, and the Duke of X——, and Mr. Hardware, my Lord's family lawyer."

Looking up with her great eyes full of love at Hood's face, Mrs. Maurice was startled to see how pale he suddenly became.

"Mr. Hardware! What the d—l has he come for?

"Didn't you hear my Lord say he wished to see you at 12 o'clock to-morrow? The butler tells me he has heard nothing lately but of settlements, and going over all the estate accounts. My Lord is going to be married, you know."

"It must not be, it can't be," Hood cried in great agitation. "I am not prepared, I can't——"

He paused. Mrs. Maurice was pained by the blank look of dismay in the blue eyes—the pinched and weary lines of the fallen mouth. In that moment the man seemed to have grown ten years older.

"What is it, Ambrose?" she asked, anxiously. "What is it annoys you? Is there nothing I can do? Can't I help you?"

"No!" he cried, savagely. "Unless indeed you could get my Lord to put off going over the accounts until I am out of the country."

"Until what?"

"Until I've left England," he repeated, sullenly.

"You will take me with you?" she said, with eyes that questioned him even more keenly than words could have done. A woman who loved him less would have received this intelligence, so abruptly given, in different fashion. His mother would have overwhelmed him with clamorous grief and vague reproaches, his sister with curious inquisitive questions and sterile lamentation; but this woman's searching inquiry came straight from her heart.

"And you will take me with you!"

To himself Hood said, "More likely I'd take Margaret," but aloud:

Oh! of course." At that moment they saw Lord Orlesmere recrossing the yard on the way back to the kennels. Mrs. Maurice looked indifferently at the high-bread beauty, and at the refined demeanor of the man outside. Her eyes were filled with but one image. Could Apollo descend from his immortality in marble, and walk past the Titanias of this earth, I wonder how many of them would deign to raise their lovely eyes from the contemplation of Bottom's hirsute face to render homage to the pure beauty of the Grecian god.

Mr. Hood watched his master with more interest, and shrank into the shadow as he noted that Lord Orlesmere was approaching the window; he did not wish my Lord to be reminded of his steward's existence just now.

Lord Orlesmere sauntered up to the casement, and then signed to Mrs. Maurice to open it. She looked involuntarily at Hood, and reading "Yes" in his eyes, she unfastened the hasp of the casement and let in a gust of warm June air, and a letter.

When Lord Orlesmere perceived that she had picked up the slip of paper which fluttered to her hand, he strolled away again without looking toward the window—probably he did not wish his proceedings to be noticed. He had not seen Hood, whose face was in the shadow, and had fancied that Mrs. Maurice was alone in her room.

She crimsoned with shame as her lover quietly possessed himself of the paper, and read as follows:

"Meet me to-night at the Summer house behind the Limes at 11 o'clock."

"I never gave him the right to do this. I never did, Ambrose, upon my word. He's a mean, false-hearted——"

"He's my master, and he's going over my accounts to-morrow, Jenny," interrupted Hood. "I—I—wish you'd go and meet him."

"You wish me to go?"

"Yes; you might try to put him off this business of the settling accounts to-morrow. If he'd only leave it alone for a few days it would be everything to me. Talk of time being money, it's more than money; it's bread and meat to a man in difficulties. Just now you said you'd do anything in the world for me, and this is the moment to prove it."

"I never thought you would ask me to do a thing like this," Mrs. Maurice said in a tone of keen reproach: great love gave her a sort of spurious modesty, and she felt that he who had created the feeling should not be the one to trample it down. "I couldn't ask you to have love meetings with another woman."

"But it needn't be a love meeting," Hood said soothingly. "You need only promise. You can break your word afterward, you know; and oh, Jenny, if you could only persuade him to do what I've told you, it would be the saving of me!"

He kissed her as he spoke, and added in a well simulated tone of affection, "By the time he reminds you again of your promises, darling, we two will be far away over the sea."

"I'll do it," she said, returning his kiss passionately. "I'd do that and more for you, Ambrose!"

He embraced her again, with real gratitude animating the caress. Then he bade her goodbye.

"But first just step across the yard," he whispered. "I don't want my Lord or that d—d Hardware to see me."

Mrs. Maurice obeyed his request. Hood waited until she was well away from the door, and then he rushed back into the passage and caught hold of fair-haired Margaret, who was passing "quite accidentally," she said.

"Dear me, Mr. Hood, how you flurry me!" was that damsel's remark, as Hood walked off, leaving her with flushed cheeks and cap awry.

As he crossed the yard he whispered to Mrs. Maurice, "Good night, darling;" then in an impressive tone, "Don't forget you are to meet him at 11." He jumped on his horse and rode down the park without turning his head, and the black appealing eyes watched him until the red blaze of the setting sun swam like a lurid mist before them, and then wiping away the hot tears from her lids, she returned to the house, and was once more the haughty, arrogant (and in her own domain the absolute) Mrs. Maurice.

* * * * * * *

When it was 11 o'clock she tied a red handkerchief round her wealth of hair, and went through the cool glooms of the avenue toward the appointed spot. The skies were thick with stars that night; the air sweet with the scent of hay that came up from the far-off misty pastures. No sound could be heard, except the distant bark of a dog, or the plaintive cry of a deserted fawn, entreating in fawn language that its mother should cease nibbling the grass, and bring the comfort of its warm brown speckled body to its shivering offspring. There was nothing in that scene boding evil or distress.

It had been better had the sky been red with lightning and the air thick with storm, for then perchance the appointment might have been broken, and a great crime spared.

PART II.

Again it was afternoon at Orlesmere; the sun shone as hotly as yesterday on the grand old towers—the breeze rose in sighs and sank in whispers as sadly, as playfully through the lime-boughs—and the stream that ran through Lord Orlesmere's woods whirled in the breeze and sparkled in the sun, as if it were enraptured by the sense of its own petulant liberty and restless grace. But within the house had fallen an awful sorrow; no echo of childish prattle, no snatches of song, came out of the black shadows of the rooms above and below, now darkened by the presence of death. Pale, awe-stricken faces passed slowly to and fro the corridors, and the tremulous pause of sobbing voices betrayed the secret of Lord Orlesmere's bedchamber. He lay there dead—his soul with its Creator—his eyes turned away forever from the gaze of lover or friend! His mother's visage was hanging over him, contorted with anguish. His betrothed was wasting out her eyes in tears at his feet; and his brother was looking at him with a fierce yearning gaze, as though entreating the cold lips to yield up the name of him who had thus robbed them of the joy of life and love. The calm face could make no sign; there was no trace of suffering left to disturb its impassive sweetness. But for the dull red clot under the hair that waved over his left temple, you would have said that Lord Orlesmere had died a painless death, "By the visitation of God!"

He had not been missed for several hours after he had sauntered down the lime-walk to keep his appointment with Mrs. Maurice. He had excused himself to his guests on the plea he had important letters to write, and he told his valet that he should not require his services any further that night. So the guests sang, talked and laughed, and the servants made merry in the servants' hall—each happily unconscious of the fact that the host and master was lying on his back in the thick grass behind one of his pleasure houses, the death sweat on his face and a bullet through his brain.

He lay there the whole night, untended and unsought for—his eyes were turned upward, but he could not see the bright stars grow pale through the fir branches above his head; he could not see the busy clamor of the rooks, when the gray morning dawned; could not feel the sweet fresh air that shook the dew-drops on his cheek and showered the petals of the lilacs over his motionless hands.

The air was glad with the sounds of life; but his voice might never again awake the echoes in those dim woodlands—never more give welcome, nor answer greeting. They had found him at 11 in the morning; now it was afternoon, and Mrs. Maurice was sitting alone in the little room where she had entertained her lover on the previous day. Her eyes looked more sombrous than ever, from the deadly pallor of her cheeks; she was pale at all times, but to-day her face was livid. She gave, however, no other outward sign of trouble; she did not wail with the noisy grief of the other women-servants—she neither wept nor raved. There was that in her mind which defied the power of human lineaments to express. She sat and furtively watched the muslin curtains, as though she expected to see Lord Orlesmere's shadow again pass the blind. No one knew of her appointment with the dead man, nor was it her intention at present to enlighten Mr. Hardware on this subject; for it was that gentleman who was most active in sifting every circumstance that could possibly lead to the discovery of the murderer.

The general suspicion pointed to poachers. It was supposed that Lord Orlesmere had in the course of a moonlight ramble come upon an enemy of his hares and pheasants, and had been shot, either accidentally in a scuffle, or purposely, under the supposition that he was one of the keepers. No one knew what other probable motive to assign for the murder of a man so popular and so beloved in the neighborhood.

It is possible that no other solution of the mystery would ever have been suggested, had not a little shepherd-boy happened to lose his footing on a plank crossing a ditch, which was situated about two hundred yards from the spot where the body was found. The child fell to the bottom of the ditch, and in his struggles to regain his footing, among the dead leaves and black water, his hand struck against a metallic substance; feeling surprised at the touch of something which his country-bred fingers told him was very different from the roots of trees or embedded stones, he dug it up; and, running with his prize to his father, announced that he had "found this thing in the ditch!"

Mrs. Maurice was still seated at her window when she observed a laboring man walking hurriedly up to the back door, and noted that he held something in his hand which flashed in the sun as he passed. When he drew nearer, she saw what it was; and the cold grip on her heart seemed to tighten, as she whispered to herself—"It has come!"

She heard the babble of eager agitated voices, which surrounded the man after he had been a few seconds in the house, and she understood by the silence which succeeded that the laborer had been taken to the library to see Mr. Hardware. Then she heard the butler speak, "It's my Lord's own pistol! that's the odd thing about it! one which he had sent to London to be repaired!"

"And how could it have got in the ditch, then?" some one asked.

"God only knows!" the butler answered. "George (the valet) says my Lord gave it to one of the keepers a few days ago, telling him to send it to town the first opportunity. The keeper is out for a holiday; but he has been sent for, and will arrive some time to-night. George says that the keeper told him the pistol was already repaired, and was coming down again yesterday."

"Then the story of the pistol lies between George and the keeper?" the voice asked again.

"Yes; or perhaps the person to whose care the keeper confided it when he sent it to the gunsmith's—a great deal turns on that."

"A great deal!" said Mrs. Maurice to herself, with a deep-drawn sigh; "they are on the track now."

She looked round the room, and wondered to see how little changed it was since yesterday; a few more rose-leaves had dropped round the blue jug—the cat had put an end to the bluebottle's drowsy existence by a succession of playful pats, and was purring out its content in the sun—but otherwise all was unaltered, and, catching sight of the locket dangling over the workbasket, Mrs. Maurice half smiled to think how slight was the cause, how insignificant the anger, which had disturbed yesterday's interview with her lover. She always liked to sit in this room for some days after it had been tenanted by Ambrose Hood. She revived, in her day-dreams all the dead sweetness of his past visit; she would fill the air with his voice, until her heart bounded and her breath came quick; she would flush at the fancied touch of his lips, and wince at the memory of some unkind look in his eyes.

But to-night other thoughts occupied her mind.

"Will it never grow dark?" she asked herself impatiently.

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A few hours later she stole away unperceived from Orlesmere, under cover of the darkness, and walked rapidly toward the Home Farm, as Ambrose Hood's residence was called.

When she arrived at his door, she flung some gravel softly against the window.

A blanched face peered out from a casement above, and looked cautiously round to see if any one were observing the late visitor to the farm; then the door opened quickly and Mrs. Maurice passed in.

She knelt down by the low-burning fire to warm her chilled frame, and then she turned her pale face toward her lover.

"Oh, Ambrose! why have you not gone?"

It is impossible to describe the accent of despair that rang in her broken voice. But even now, tenderness for him shone through her terror-stricken eyes and beamed on her haggard face. No physical prostration, no mental distress, could ever dim the expression of love as supreme as hers.

"How could I?" he said sullenly. "I was too late for the mail-train—after—after it was all over; and when it was known, it wouldn't have been safe for me to go in such a hurry. I might have been stopped!"

"Ambrose! they have found the pistol!"

Hood leapt from his chair as though he himself had received the pistol's charge in his heart; but the woman put her arms around him and drew him back to his seat.

Then she threw herself on his bosom.

"Oh, Ambrose!" she cried, "don't look so awful; I am going to save you, dear! No one will think of you—no one will dare to touch you."

His lips clove to each other—he could not speak; but his scared eyes asked the question, "How?"

She tightened her arms round him, and with her full eyes streaming on him all the glory of her sacrifice, cried:

"Because, dear, if worse comes to the worst, I am going to take it all on myself! Love me a little, Ambrose—kiss me to-night, for by to-morrow there won't be a soul who would touch my hand, because of what my love for you will make me say! Kiss me again, Ambrose, as if you loved me; and, whatever comes to-morrow, I wouldn't change places to-night with the happiest queen in Christendom!"

CHAPTER II.

MRS. MAURICE'S CONFESSION.

"There had been love passages between my Lord and me, and my heart was very sore when I heard he was to be married. When a man makes your heart all aflame with love for him, he cannot put it out again by cold looks—he only makes the fire the hotter and the pain the sharper; and, even if he tramples out love, he leaves revenge among the ashes. When I heard my Lord was going to take another woman to his arms, I said to myself, 'I'd rather he were dead!' A mother wouldn't like to see her babe fondling another woman's breast—a husband wouldn't fancy that his wife should look love into another man's eyes. But none of these feel so bitter as she who can never think of the man she loves without remembering that his heart is turned from her! It is hard to love the very sound of a man's voice—to thrill and tremble at a look from his eyes, or a chance touch from his hand—and yet to know that he don't think of you when he speaks—doesn't see you when he looks—is scarcely conscious when he touches you—all because another woman has stolen your old happiness, and is wearing it new in her breast.

"My Lord wrote to me on the afternoon before his death, asking me to meet him in the summer house behind the limes. (I have given Mr. Hardware the note.) I went there at 11 o'clock P. M., taking with me a pistol which belonged to Lord Orlesmere. Hood, the steward, had given me the pistol that day, asking me to put it in the hands of the valet to take to his master's room. It was the pistol that had been sent to town to the gunsmith's, and Hood had brought it from the station. When Hood was gone I took the pistol myself up to Lord Orlesmere's sitting-room, and then I took it out of its case and unloaded it. I knew how to load a pistol, because my Lord taught me in the days when I used to keep him company in the shooting gallery. I loaded this one, and then went out to keep my appointment.

"I am not going to tell you all we talked about. It is enough for you to know that I tried to put off his marriage. I begged and prayed him at least to postpone it; but he said he couldn't, and somehow or other, in an instant—I knew no more—there was a flash and a bang, and my Lord fell back heavily among the branches. He cried out something as he fell; I couldn't quite hear what it was—the boughs made such a rustling—but it sounded like "Oh God—help!" Then I knelt down by him a moment, but he did not speak again. I felt sorry for him, and sat holding his hand until it grew cold, and then I got frightened and came home. This is all I have to say. I had not meant to confess; but when I heard that the pistol was found, I knew that it would be traced to me, I knew that Hood's evidence would hang me."

Such was the substance of the document by which Jane Maurice swore away her character and her life. It is strange how much that was circumstantially correct she contrived to retain in a statement so utterly at variance with the truth.

When her confession was made known, popular feeling against her became so violent that it was with difficulty she was removed with safety to the county jail; and even her steadfast heart would have failed her when she heard the shouts of execration which pursued her on her way, had she not remembered that it would have been far more terrible to her to see Hood endure this than to suffer it herself.

She had made but one request to her lover; he was to see her as often as the law would permit. Hood swore that he would come to her frequently; and the thought of his vow, and the kiss which accompanied it, served to strengthen her in the dreary hours of her first night in prison.

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It was night—the last night Jane Maurice was ever to see close over the red rifts of cloud in the west. Involuntarily she listened to a bird singing on the window-ledge without, and to the babble of the children playing in the fields behind the prison. A strange awe filled her breast as she remembered that, before another evening's sun shone on bird and child, the blackness would have closed over her forever.

The poor sinner did not dare pray for the eternal light which awaits the pure in soul. She did not think she could be forgiven the foulness of her past life. Even if she had faith in the large mercy of God, her thoughts were still so cumbered by earthly desires, her heart was beating so turbulently for love of Lord Orlesmere's murderer, that she felt she could not lay her soul open to Heaven as one anxious and fit to be shriven.

She was calm and composed, excepting when she heard any steps outside the door, and then her pale lips opened as if to enable her to breathe more quickly, until all was silent, and hope was again dull in her heart.

Hood had failed to keep his word, and hitherto no friend had visited the convict—no kind look, no pitying tone, came to break the dumb horror of those prisoned hours. Every lapsing minute brought her nearer to the shadow of her impending doom. She did not suspect Hood of treachery, her faith in him was so large. She felt certain he would have come, had it been possible.

But when this last night closed in, and the thought grew upon her that she must die without knowing the comfort of one more kiss from his lips, one last look from his eyes, she turned her face to her pillow and wept, as only the utterly desolate and forlorn of heart can weep. Nothing stood before her and the black horror of a shameful death save the few remaining hours of the night.

She fancied she could already see the rigid outline of the gallows looming against the gray sky; she thought she could feel the rope tightening round her throat; she suffocated at it in idea, and fell into such a fit of shivering that she was forced to beg for a composing draught, saying she feared her strength would quite fail her on the morrow if she did not obtain rest now. They granted her request, and after awhile the fierce anguish died away from her eyes, and her drawn lips relaxed in the soothing calm of sleep.

No shadow of the gallows, no vicious or impure memory, came to mar the divine peace of these her last earthly dreams.

She fancied she heard the patter of falling chestnuts, that she and a little sister were filling their purple aprons with the gold brown fruit, and then the patter of the fruit turned to the drip of rain amidst the leaves, and their father's voice called to them to run into the house. Presently she was lying in her little bed at home—she was looking at a familiar print of Red Riding Hood on the opposite wall, and felt a vague tremor of pleasure at seeing it again,—then her mother's voice stirred her, calling, "Get up, dear! it's a lovely morning. Listen how the birds are singing. Wake up, Jenny!"

And Mrs. Maurice awoke—awoke to hear the birds' faint twitter ushering in the dawn of day—awoke to remember that twenty-five years lay between now and the time when she last heard her mother's voice, and that the crowd was already gathered thickly in the town to see Jenny die.

The attendants besought her to see the chaplain—to "let her last thoughts be with God"—but she shook her head.

"My last thoughts will not be with God, and so I dare not pray to Him."

They ceased urging her, and proceeded to prepare her for execution.

The clergyman himself made one more effort. "Think of your immortal soul," he said. "Reflect that you are going into eternity without a prayer to mitigate the severity of what may be eternal punishment."

"If He inclines to mercy He will consider the frailty of His creature without the intervention of my weak words," Mrs. Maurice said. "It is of no use for me to trouble Him with lip-service when my heart never lets go of one thought."

"I hope that the thought is repentance and sorrow for the poor murdered man's untimely end," the chaplain said sternly.

Mrs. Maurice answered, "No, Sir, it is the memory of a man whom I love!"

He was about to speak again, but she stopped him.

"Do not disturb me," she said, impatiently; "I cannot hear while you speak."

She was still straining her ears in the vain endeavor to hear above the confused noises of the preparation for her death, the sound of a well-known footstep.

Presently, with a heavy sigh, she dropped her handsome head on her breast, and said, "I am ready."

Beyond the walls she could hear her name quiver through the lips of the crowd, mixed with a sort of growl of execration.

Lord Orlesmere had been so popular that the destroyer of his fair young life was cursed with proportionate fervor.

Just as she was about to leave her cell there was heard a hurry of voices, and a scuffle in the passage outside, followed by a cry, "Give her this! For God's sake let her read this before you go any farther."

"It is a messenger from Orlesmere," some one said; and, after a short consultation, a letter was brought in and given into the prisoner's hands.

"It is from *him*," she thought, and her sunken eyes seemed to live again as she turned them on the document before her.

She read as follows:

"This is from one who is your well-wisher, and who fancies you not to be so guilty as you make yourself out to be. If you can save yourself by confessing the whole truth, do not let your liking for Ambrose Hood stand between you and your life. He took his passage for New-York the very day you went to jail, and he and Margaret Saville, the housemaid, have sailed together. For your own sake, and for the sake of a man who is truly fond of you, and who writes you this warning, speak the truth before it is too late."

The bystanders, who were watching anxiously to see the effect of the communication on the prisoner, were haunted in after years by the remembrance of her face.

Human agony seemed to have reached its climax in the tortured expression of those famine-smitten eyes—the famine of a wasted heart. For an instant she was dumb—dumb as one who had been stricken with such sore pain that he fears to move or breathe lest he should suffer more keenly.

Then she cried, "Now I will pray. I pray that you, whoever you be, who sent me this letter, may be cursed in this world and in the next. You have taken away the thought that made my last few minutes of life sweet to me. You have sent me to hell before my time. Oh, God! have pity on intolerable suffering, and let me die before I have time to think."

She spoke with terrible earnestness, as one whose soul is on the rack, and while those around her hesitated and conferred together, a murmur arose outside the prison walls. In another instant the murmur deepened into uproar, and a multitude of voices rang out shouts of, "Reprieve! reprieve!"

The prisoner looked at the faces round her. "What does this mean?" she asked hoarsely.

The chaplain approached her hurriedly, "Woman," he cried, "can you bear what I have to tell you? I have news for you—good news. You——" he paused, half choking from excess of agitation. The prisoner clutched hold of his outstretched hand.

Her voice had fallen into an inarticulate moan, and the chaplain guessed, rather than heard, the purport of her reiterated question, "What does it mean?"

"It means that you are free, that you are innocent, that you will live, I trust, for many years to come, that——"

She bowed her wasted face on her hands. "I cannot bear it," she whispered. "Life is loathsome to me; thought is death itself."

"Hold her hands, quick!" cried one of the jailers, whose eyes were keener than those of his companions.

But his intervention came too late. Jane Maurice's naturally acute apprehensions had been sharpened by the agony of her sufferings, and by the savage force of her determination to end them.

The subtle hearts and slender hands of women sometimes plan and execute such deeds as this with the same delicate precision with which they design and fashion a dainty piece of embroidery, or a cunning simulation of flowers. Until now the prisoner had been so carefully watched that she had been unable to use her own hand against the remnant of her wretched life; but in this moment of confusion on the part of her jailers she contrived to put to her lips a few harmless-looking drops of fluid; and while the prison walls yet rang to the cheering that followed the announcement of Jane MAURICE's liberation, she was lying at peace on the pallet in her cell—the sullen calm of death on her face—her broken heart comforted forever.

NERVE.—No man can be sure of his nerves at all times. We have, within our personal experience, known of more cases than one where men, with ample professional training have been in the jaws of death from no other reason than this. One of these men was an architect, thoroughly used to walk about all parts of houses in course of construction, who told us that he had once, when walking along a plank which joined two walls at a great height from the ground, felt a sudden sense of danger, upon which his senses left him, and only returned after some seconds, when he awoke, so to speak, in the arms of one of his masons, who had most fortunately seen his state in time to carry him across the plank at the risk of his own life. A second and more curious case requires a little previous explanation. Some years ago the paintings on the inside of the dome of St. Paul's wanted repair, and it was contrived, in order to save the trouble and expense of a scaffolding built up from the floor, that a sort of suspended scaffold should be made, supported by a ledge of about half a yard in width, the upper surface of the cornice just below the dome, and hanging by ropes which ran through holes in the upper part of the dome. A ship's carpenter—an old hand at such matters—undertook the job, and began it by stepping out of a small door at the foot of the dome into the ledge in question, from which there was a clear fall of 200 feet on to the pavement beneath. He walked a few steps along the ledge, and then, being a broad-shouldered man, found that the inward curve of the dome made him unable to stand upright, and caused him to lean over dangerously with an altered and unsteady centre of gravity. Seized all at once with an overpowering sense of fear, he managed nevertheless to turn his face to the dome and to rest, being once more able to stand upright, till he had a little recovered his senses. Then, to his horror, he found that he had forgotten on which side of him the door was, or how far off it was, and in trying to get to it by short sidelong steps, took the wrong direction, and literally walked in search of it round the whole base of the dome, falling into the door at last, utterly prostrated, and feeling, as he said, "ten years older." However, he made the scaffold afterward, and used to tell the story of his fright while walking about on the ledge in the most unconcerned way.—*Land and Water.*

A TROPICAL STORM.—The Straits of Malacca, with its fine prospects of Sumatra, gave a taste of those tropical storms which have procured for the name of Straits' weather. Not that we were at any time involved in the thunder cloud; but on this and on several other occasions certain peculiarities of electrical phenomena occurred, which may be appropriately referred to here. In the first place it always struck me as a singular phenomenon that day after day thunderstorms have apparently been bursting around us, in several places illuminating the horizon, and yet we seemed to be exempted from them. This was particularly the case in the Straits of Malacca and on the coast of China. Nor was it all of the kind known as Summer lightning, for I have delighted to watch the vivid spark coursing through the air, or dashing down upon the sea or land; but although I have so often watched lightning night after night successively, the sound of thunder has been a rare occurrence. Again, on two occasions I have witnessed storms which have apparently been of such severity that to be situated beneath them must have seemed like being at the mouth of hell. Once at Shanghae, in July, the sky was illuminated with one incessant unintermitting glare, lasting several hours, but no thunder was heard; and a similar circumstance took place in May off the south coast of Madagascar, when a storm broke to the south of us, even exceeding this in grandeur. From 7 to 11 P. M. a flickering glare, which left the sky dark only for a second once in half an hour or an hour, showed that a terrific elemental strife was going on. The central point seemed elevated 10° or 15° above the horizon, and as the nearer clouds cleared away I watched for hours the unceasing flashes, tongues of fire darting out round the distant clouds, radiating in five or six distinct streams of flame from a given point, like the thunderbolt in the hands of Jupiter, coursing along the sky or dashing down into the sea at the horizon like liquid fire; but all this while not a sound was heard, no thunder reached the ears, and the position of the storm scarcely altered during the whole time. At 11 I retired from watching it, but as long as I remained awake I could see the reflection playing upon the walls of the cabin, like the flickering of an unsteady candle. The day succeeding was marked by a brilliancy of atmosphere and freshness of temperature we had not experienced before, and the only important change we observed was an adverse wind. On this occasion I noticed a peculiarity, which was also very strikingly marked, in a storm which passed near us at Sarawak. The lightning in this case was unusually vivid, but the flashes did not have the appearance of simple instantaneous sparks, but looked just as though they consisted of liquid fire poured out from a vessel in a continuous stream, and lasting a perceptible time, during which the lightning vibrated upon the retina, the zig-zag form of the flash, however, being perfectly retained meanwhile.—*Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea, by Cuthbert Collingwood.*

MY FIELD.

From the Galaxy for July.

The night had come; the moonlight whitely lay
Athwart the field where I had sowed all day
  Seed I should ne'er behold
  Waving its harvest gold.

Naught even showed that seed was hidden there;
In pallid light lay furrows long and bare;
  No blade, no leaf was seen
  Signing its promise green.

And on the shore the little shallop lay
Which in the morn must bear me far away
  Where I might never know
  Whether the seed did grow.

And if I wept, 'twas none but God could see
How much the hope of harvest was to me.
  He sent His angel down
  My trembling trust to crown.

His gentle angel led me by the hand
Until we stood upon the bare, sown land,
  And then he turned and smiled,
  With eyes serene and mild.

"Behold," he said, "to still thy human fear,
In one short hour will God unfold the year."
  And as he spoke the word
  The barren clods were stirred,

And tiny blades crept out into the light,
And grew, and grew, before my wondering sight,
  And then the ears were seen,
  Long-bearded, full and green.

And while I watched the waving grain, behold
The heads bent down with weight of ripened gold:
  The Angel said, "The Lord
  Shall give thee this reward.

"Fear not to get thee hence across the sea,
In harvest-time I'll bind thy sheaves for thee.
  Thy field may ripen late;
  Fear not, but trust and wait."

A little cloud sailed by and hid the moon:
My angel comforter was gone too soon.
  A tremor blurred the air:
  Again my field lay bare,

Except that near me, close beside my feet,
Remained one handful of the golden wheat;
  God's token that for me
  Rich harvest yet should be.

And in my bosom, cherished, loved, behold
These precious ears of sacred harvest gold.
  Such fruit my field shall bear—
  I leave it in God's care.

SALADS AND SALAD-MAKING.—Of all salads lobster salad is the most picturesque. The red-skinned flesh of the creature contrasts exquisitely (was surely intended to contrast exquisitely) with the tender April green of the virgin lettuce. To parody Brillat Saverin, may I not say, Powerful kings, invincible paladins, friends of Nero and Heliogabalus, how I pity you, for you did not know the lobster salad! The very scarlet of the lobster-shell gives one an appetite. With what a keen pleasure one cleaves the crimson plate-armor of the sea-monster through, with one steady, strong pressure from head to heel; from his little black prominent beads of eyes to the last brown filament of his fan-like tail. Easily as an almond from its soft shell, gently as a coin from a mould, comes the plastic flesh. We toss it into the bed of lettuce-leaves and prepare for the sauce. We make it like Mrs. RUNDALL, but with this difference, that we put more oil and less vinegar, and we do not forget essence of anchovy, mushroom ketchup, hard-boiled eggs, or a little mollifying cream, that lubricates everything like good-nature does life.

Mashed potato, rubbed down with cream, mustard and salt, is no bad substitute for egg, and imparts to a salad a new and not unpleasing flavor. Tomatoes—those warm orange-lobed tropical "pommes d'amour"—are excellent too in a salad. Their rich-flavored pulp and skin, warm as capsicums, are incomparable, if well spread and diffused on a proper friendly footing with the other ingredients. French beans, too, the most delicate of vegetables, make a salad of great merit. You must boil the beans as usual for the table, then mix a dressing in the following proportions:

Four mustard ladles of mustard,
Four salt ladles of salt,
Three dessert-spoonfuls of essence of anchovy,
Four ditto of mushroom ketchup,
Three ditto of the best Italian oil,
Twelve ditto of vinegar,
Three unboiled eggs.

The Spanish use pomegranates in their salads. For myself I dislike that fruit, with the shell like baked clay. The Arab poets may compare the lips of those they love to the rosy, fleshy pips of the pomegranate, but to my mind the acid is of an uninteresting, insipid and rather disagreeable character. Perhaps they are grateful to men choked with the dusty heat of a Spanish Summer; but when one can pick from the green parent tree an orange just yellowing, who would eat the poor watery fruit of Granada? Still, to the epicure, eager for novelty, the thing is worth a trial—at the worst it is only a bowl of salad to be thrown away; for depend upon it servants won't eat what their masters dislike.

In the time of the Regency an old French emigré of taste and refinement, an epicurean Marquis, who had, perhaps, often supped at the Petit Trianon, with the thoughtless, laughing ladies of poor MARIE ANTOINETTE, or reveled with Egalité in the Palais Royal, on dishes rarer and stronger than even nightingale's brains or stewed canaries—attended parties at the West-end as a preparer of salads. He carried with him a mahogany case full of sauces and essences, and the result was (well only a Spaniard could express it by joining the tips of his five joined fingers and then blowing them apart with a kiss)

"Whew! Perfection!"

The old emigré made a fortune, and returned with the Bourbons to regenerate the French with a new salad mixture. Ventre de St. Gris! that man would have deserved a London statue as much as the Duke of York or Jenner had he only left us his recipe.

If tradition be correct, the Roi de la salade constructed his finest work somewhat on these lines:

He chopped up three anchovies with a little shallot and some parsley; these he threw into a bowl, with a little mustard and salt, two table-spoonfuls of oil, and one brimming over of vinegar; when madly mixed he added to these extremely thin short slices of Westphalia ham, or the finest roast beef, which he first steeped in the seasoning. He then covered the bowl, and in three hours the salad was fit for table. He garnished with parsley and a few wafers of bacon. Perfection is not the word. A dying man would get up to taste that salad. Let that salad be the touchstone of all French cooks. Let it be the first question to aspirants, "Do you know how to construct—('*make*' is a word degrading to the grand science)—do you know, Monsieur, how to construct the Salade des Hesperides?" If the wretch says "No," look down again on your blotting paper, bow, and glance at the door. As the Count de M. once said to TALLEYRAND of a candidate for a secretaryship: "I have no great opinion of this man's mind; he has never eaten pudding *à la Richelieu*, and he does not know the cutlet *à la Soubise*."

As BRILLAT SAVERIN says, profoundly, "It is chiefly men of intellect who hold good eating in honor; the herd is not capable of a mental operation, which consists in a long sequence of appreciations and many severe decisions of the judgment."—*All the Year Round.*

RELIGIOUS HORSE RACING.—It is known that three among the young fellows who rowed in the first race between Oxford and Cambridge became Bishops. This sort of athletic sport would have been readily sanctioned by our early Anglo-Saxon Bishops, who loved a muscular Christianity and good fellows with thews and sinews and active spirits, as well as they did the weaker-built and gentler-spirited brethren of their household. St. John of Beverley, Bishop of Hexham, and subsequently of York, was one of them. The young ecclesiastics and laymen who resided under his roof for instruction—which included music as well as letters, sacred and profane—used to ride out with their master during his visitation. When they came to a good wide bit of green sward usual consequences ensued. The horses became pleasantly excited, and the young fellows who bestrode them gathered up their reins, asked permission to ride a race and were off as soon as a smile came on the episcopal face, and almost before the ready consent had passed from his lips. One of a company of such riders told his story to BEDE—how he and a troop of young equestrians were out with the Bishop, and how the prelate gave permission to all but the narrator, an especial favorite, to have an afternoon of racing. When they were in the very highest of the excitement, the young fellow who had been told to keep by the Bishop's side and safely watch the contest in which he was not permitted to join, suddenly pressed his horse with his knees and dashed off exultingly among the competitors. "You'll be the death of me!" cried the prelate, and directly after down came the aspiring jockey's horse, rider and all, the field galloping over him. There was a general cessation of sport, the fallen lad was taken up senseless, and the Bishop, who had been clerk of the course, now performed the office of medical man. He did it with tenderness, ability and effect. The patient had a broken head and a sprained hand, and was senseless from pain; but he recovered his consciousness, and opening his eyes said, as he saw his pastor and master bending over him: "I know you. You are the dear old governor."—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

A DEFENDER OF JACK KETCH.—A clergyman, in a letter to a London paper, says: "Much has been said to prejudice the public mind against poor CALCRAFT, whose only crime is that he is a minister of justice and the dread executioner of the rigor of the law. I happen to know the man, as the minister of the church in which he worships, and a more worthy creature does not exist. To stigmatize him as a hard-hearted, cruel, low-lived, crawling, crouching, fawning wretch, which some of the papers, in connection with his duty as a public executioner, have done, is utterly wide of the fact. He is a good and tender-hearted man, an habitual frequenter of a Church of England place of worship, where his white head and venerable appearance is pleasingly conspicuous, though his identity is not generally known among the congregation. The execution of his duty is no pleasing topic of conversation with him; he takes no delight in gratifying curiosity by enlarging on the dismal scenes in which he takes so necessary a part; he is modest and unassuming. He is by trade a shoemaker, and you might deal with him all your life, and have no more idea that he was the common hangman than that he was the Grand Lama of Thibet. He is a very devout attendant upon public worship, and a man of very simple and straightforward mind, fulfilling all the relations of domestic and social life in a kindly and affectionate manner. CALCRAFT is no monster, and no one, I am persuaded, will be better pleased than he, that he has no longer to perform his unenviable duty in the face of an excited and oftentimes exasperated mob."

GOV. ANDREW'S IDEAS OF TEMPERANCE.—Before leaving his own apartment for the Council Chamber the Governor was accustomed to retreat from visitors into a little intermediate room, where he partook of a simple lunch, generally of only bread and cheese with a cup of tea. Dr. JOHNSON was not a more devoted lover of tea. He held to the theory that it is a positive nourisher of nervous force, and always was ready to drink it at any time of day or night. Simple in all his diet, although, like almost all busy professional men, a hearty and rapid eater, he enjoyed and appreciated the pleasures of the table, for he was a thoroughly developed man in all the elements of manhood, physical as well as intellectual and moral. In his great argument against the principle of a prohibitory liquor law, made in the Winter of 1867 before a committee of the Legislature, while reciting the causes which combined to increase the perils of New Englanders from drunkenness, besides "a hard climate, much exposure, few amusements, a sense of care and responsibility cultivated intensely, and the prevalence of ascetic and gloomy theories of life, duty, and Providence," he enumerates also "the absence of light, cheering beverages, little variety in food, and great want of culinary skill." He was fond of wine and used it sparingly, but always with temperance; and he deplored from the bottom of his heart, the prevailing hypocrisy as to its use. No one respected more than he the motives of an individual who should abstain from its use from fear of being tempted beyond self-control, or for example to others; but he demanded, in return, equal respect for his own independence.—*Sketch of the Official Life of Gov. Andrew.*

MACCLESFIELD FOREST.—Macclesfield Forest, which lies in the very heart of the "wilds," and which is mentioned in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, a book which Mr. BERESFORD, who writes in the *Reliquary*, has had access,—was at one time exceedingly large, and the district now called by that name still comprises about 4,000 acres. The forest seems to have been in existence before the Doomsday survey was made, and the Saxon thanes of the district sought refuge in it after the Conquest, gave the Normans trouble. An old cemetery was discovered at Butley, near Prestbury, some years ago, which the learned in such matters believe to have been crammed with the victims of some slaughter more wholesale than was even then common. The stones had been subjected to a great heat, and stains were found on them which were supposed to be blood. The history of the forest seems to be briefly as follows: Before the Conquest the whole neighborhood of Macclesfield belonged to the famous Earl EDWIN, against whom WILLIAM had a peculiar enmity. The scattered Saxons fled for refuge to the forest, and formed themselves into robber bands, which in their turn plundered the Normans. One of the Norman Earls of Chester therefore created an office of Master Forester, which carried with it the power of life and death; and Sir VIVIAN DE DAVENPORT, the first holder, took for his crest a felon's head, haltered. The lawless bands who infested the forest suffered by the vigilance of these masters and their subordinates. Two shillings and a salmon were given for the capture of a master robber, and one shilling for any of his band. But at last the time came when this excessive power passed away, and the manor was held by the Stewards, who (ORMEROD tells us) "were only granted and removed at pleasure, until the reign of EDWARD IV." Then the manor and forest passed into the hands of the STANLEY family, with whom it remains now, as it has ever remained, with the exception that OLIVER CROMWELL gave it to Sir WILLIAM BRERETON, from whom it passed to the STANLEYS at the Restoration.—[illegible]

ANECDOTE OF LORD BROUGHAM.—Apropos of BROUGHAM, a very good story is going the round of the papers which strongly marks the characteristic indifference to the powers that be, even when just entering upon his profession. There was a rule among the Scotch judges and the senior members of the bar, on circuit, that they only had the claret, and that the juniors were limited to port and sherry. The circuit was at Ayr, and BROUGHAM chanced to sit just under the President. The claret came round to him and then [illegible]. When it did so BROUGHAM helped himself. It had been observed by the President. "Do you see," said his Lordship to the [illegible] on his left, "that young impudent fellow BROUGHAM is helping himself to claret? I'll speak to him." Round came the bottle. BROUGHAM as usual filled a bumper. "Maister BROUGHAM," exclaimed his Lordship *ore rotundo*, "that's claret!" "Yes, my Lord, and very excellent," was the reply.—*London Review.*

FORMOSA LADIES.—The women of the better class in this part of Formosa dress in the most brilliant colors, and on several occasions we met walking out [illegible] amusing impersonations of the Chinese pictures and figures long familiar to us. The ladies whom, with children, [illegible] sisted were, like those of [illegible], small-footed, and tottering steps with a long walking stick. Their dresses, consisting of a wide-sleeved tunic, cut in the formal style universal among Chinese ladies, were of the brightest scarlet, blue or orange, embroidered with black, which contrasted well with the color; and their full trousers were of some other equally showy material. In their hair, dressed in the elaborate Chinese teapot fashion, they wore artificial flowers made of pith of the rice-paper plant, of Amoy manufacture; and as they walked painfully along, with the hobbling gait peculiar to their hoof-like feet, their figures swaying to and fro, and their arms more or less outstretched to balance themselves, they had, to us, a most grotesque appearance, but in Chinese eyes the acme of grace and loveliness, which they figuratively liken to the waving of willows agitated by the breeze.—*Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea.*

DAY IS DYING.

Song from the "Spanish Gypsy," by George Eliot.

Day is dying! Float, O song,
Down the westward river,
Requiem chanting to the Day,—
Day, the mighty Giver.

Pierced by shafts of Time he bleeds,
Melted rubies sending
Through the river and the sky,
Earth and Heaven blending;

All the long-drawn earthy banks
Up to cloud-land lifting:
Slow between them drifts the swan,
'Twixt two heavens drifting.

Wings half open, like a flower
Inly deeper flushing,
Neck and breast as virgin's pure,—
Virgin proudly blushing.

Day is dying! Float, O swan,
Down the ruby river;
Follow, song, in requiem
To the mighty Giver.

English Archers.—The archers of England were undoubtedly the flower of our feudal infantry. To them our great victories are due, and when archery went out of use, we lost our superiority on land; never since were such victories gained against so overwhelming numbers; the slaughter, consequently, upon such occasions, was prodigious. Of our archers it may be said, as it was predicated of old of those of another "mighty nation:" "Their quiver was an open sepulchre—they were all men;" and as the historian in future ages may recount, with patriotic pride, the great deeds of that hardy race of men that won our maritime supremacy, so may we, by universal admission, claim for our archers a superiority over those of other countries. "*Les Anglois*," says De Comines, "*sont la fleur des archiers du monde.*" In all nations the bow, as being the simplest propelling instrument, was about the first weapon employed in war or the chase. In this latter capacity it may have been used by the ancient Britons. Archers were employed in Roman armies. Cæsar had Numidian and Cretan archers, and Balearic slingers when he encountered the Belgæ in Gaul; it is possible that these troops may have formed part of the expeditionary force with which, ten years afterward, he landed on these shores; but he makes no mention of this arm, except that in the first combat with the natives he orders that they "should be driven back by slings, arrows and engines." The arrows may have been directed by bowmen from the decks of his ships, but most likely they were thrown by the engines. The Britons do not seem to have made use of bows as war arms; for Cæsar several times expresses their mode of warfare to have been to hurl darts. Archery was practiced by the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, as has been already observed, and representations of the bow occur frequently in the Saxon manuscripts, but we are probably indebted to the Normans for the introduction of the bow as a regular military weapon, used in bodies of infantry.—*The British Army, by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.*

Samadh, or Burying Alive in India.—Samadh—signifying burying alive—is not so familiar a word as suttee, thuggee, or infanticide, but it appears that this kind of self-immolation up to this day prevails in some of the Rajpootana States. Three samadhs are reported as having occurred during the past year; and a record is also given of nine cases, extending over six years, with reference to which several depositions were taken. These seem all to have occurred in the Serohi and Marwar States, and were confined entirely to lepers, who, when wasted with disease, prefer death to an existence in which life is a burden, and their very persons objects of loathing to themselves and their relatives. The circumstances are all very similar. A poor suffering wretch—influenced, perhaps, by priests—by relatives glad to get rid of him—and by consciousness of his own noxious condition, expresses a desire to bury himself alive. The relatives, for two or three days, remonstrate and endeavor to dissuade; but he is firm. Some of the nearest relatives then get up a procession, dig a pit, the doomed man voluntarily enters it, his friends heap up and beat down the soil, and the whole of the villagers witness the sacrifice. A few days subsequently the mob visits the afflicted house—opium water is drunk, and the taint is removed. The rite, inhuman as it is, seems to have been long practiced—nothing is hidden or denied—those concerned saying that it is the established custom of the country. Past offences of this character can scarcely be punished, but there is not the least doubt that the abolition of samadh will be as readily accepted as the forbiddance of suttee. The rulers of Marwar and Serohi have been addressed on the subject, and both have now proclaimed any connivance in the rite a criminal offence, punishable with ten years' imprisonment. The Rao of Serohi, however, points out that no communication on this subject was ever received by him before February last—and that the rite was practiced even during the time the British Government administered the State. The remark is suggested how little we learn of this vast country, its various castes and customs, and how little we shall continue to know of them, unless a more familiar intercourse between European and native is promoted.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Leaders of Fashion.—It is the milliners and manufacturers who make the fashions; and when ladies think they are setting the fashion they are only following in the course which the Manchester people and the Glasgow people and the wholesale houses in the City and the head milliners at the West End have already marked out for them. If the "dress-piece weavers" decide that "self-colors" shall go out and stripes come in, not a woman thinks life worth having without a gown to make her like one of Grandville's zebras. One year she breaks out into an eruption of spots; another, she covers herself with decapitated dogs' heads; a third, she wears a stuff with a Brobdignagian pattern, allowing about two flowers and a half in the gown; a fourth, she scores herself with cross-bars; but every year it is simply the taste of the weaver in the beginning, with fine ladies following like sheep as they are led, and, between weaver and dressmaker, without an idea to call their own.—*Saturday Review.*

Wither's Hymns.—If there is no other collection of hymns than that made by St. Ambrose, so is there no fuller collection than that of George Wither, who has hymns suited to every condition of life, from an Emperor to a tailor, and for every occasion, including one or two when probably hymns would be the last things thought of, and therefore the more needful. With truly pious people they have always been in favor; and if the voices of thousands of school children singing the Old Hundredth under the dome of St. Paul's could bring tears to the eyes of the Czar Alexander I., not less touching, I think, is the figure of Bishop Ken, whom Hawkins describes as singing a hymn to his lute every day before he put on his clothes, and (let us hope) after the Bishop had had his bath. Wither furnished hymns for various parts of the early morning's proceedings; and a man might make many worse preparations for the day than by repeating daily, after getting by rote, Wither's hymns—"When we put on our apparel," and "A hymn whilst we are washing."—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

A Letter Purporting to be Written by Jesus Christ.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 11th of May says one F. Wilson has applied to the United States District Court of California for copyright of a letter said to have been written by Jesus Christ, and found sixty-five years after his crucifixion, about eighty miles from Iconium. It is said the letter was found under a stone, on the face of which was written: "Blessed is he that shall turn me over." "All people that saw it prayed to God earnestly, and desired that he would make known to them the meaning of this writing, that they might not attempt in vain to turn it over. In the meantime, came a little child and turned it over without help, to the admiration of all the people that stood by; and under this stone was found a letter written by Jesus Christ, which was carried to Iconium, and there published; and in it was written the Commandments, signed by the Angel Gabriel, ninety-eight years after our Saviour's birth, to which is added King Abarus' letter, and our Savior's answer, and also His miracles, and a full description of his person, in Sentulus' epistle to the Senate of Rome." Excavations are also said to have brought to light, in Syria, a Hebrew house, dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms are in good preservation, and among the books found is a collection of Hebrew poems, said to be unknown to present Orientals.

Arago and Lord Brougham.—M. Louis Blanc, in a letter to the *Temps* on the death of Lord Brougham, takes occasion to relate a very characteristic story of that extraordinary man, which has not yet, we believe, been published in England. M. Louis Blanc had heard it from the celebrated Francois Arago, who was one of Lord Brougham's old and intimate friends. Some years ago Lord Brougham, who, it may be remarked, was an associated foreign member of the Académie des Sciences, sent Arago a manuscript with the request that he would read it and give its author his opinion on its merits. The illustrious astronomer read the manuscript, and replied, "Throw it into the fire and say nothing more about it," advice, by-the-by, which reminds us of Uncle Toby's mode of dealing with the production of a very youthful poet. The work in question treated of the influence exercised by the philosophical doctrines of La Harpe on the character, the aspirations and the policy of the Czar Alexander I. On this topic the noble commentator had been lavish of ingenious reflections. Unfortunately Lord Brougham had taken the French *littérateur* La Harpe for the Swiss Colonel of the same name, who was tutor to the Grand Dukes Alexander and Constantine.

"Longevity" of Coins.—The longevity of coins generally has been much reduced since railways came into being. They are in continual motion from the time of their birth, and the poor sixpence especially is short-lived, in consequence of being over-worked. If "one man in his time plays many parts," assuredly one coin in its course buys many times its own value. A certain charge is made annually in the Mint estimates for covering the loss accruing from the purchase of worn shillings and sixpences. These are bought of the Bank of England at their nominal value, and, of course, are bad bargains for the coining establishment which recasts, and then recoins them into money of full legal weight. The last amount granted for the purchase of worn silver coin amounted to £15,000, or 300,000 shillings, and this was supposed to represent the extent of one year's (1867) abrasion and deterioration of the silver coinage of the United Kingdom. Experience demonstrates that the annual loss of silver by the attrition of coins is in these days of trading activity much greater in value than this, although the weight of the silver thus spirited away in one year by friction is set down at 56,362 ounces!—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

An Italian Tavern.—It is quite extraordinary how much more fastidious people have everywhere become than they once were. This tavern, praised by every one, was only a large room on the ground floor—an ex-granary, one end of which was occupied by the chimney, a couple of stoves and the bar. At 12 o'clock one was sure to find soup and a few dishes, three, at the outside, hot and ready, though homely; so the bill of fare was soon glanced over. The massive tables, long and narrow, were spread with a strip of napkin; each person had a smaller one, iron forks and spoons, half a measure of wine, and a couple of small loaves. Your meal over, a bare-footed country lad, acting in the capacity of waiter, made his appearance, and after taking away the cloth, leant his left elbow on the table, and, with a bit of chalk in his right hand, wrote on its dark oak polished surface the expense incurred by the customer. This once paid, he wiped out the score with his shirt-sleeve, and the accounts were thus kept with a simplicity which made any mistake impossible.—*Recollections of Massimo d'Azeglio, by Count Maffei.*

Horse-eating and the Church.—Had the recent horse banquets taken place at an earlier period of English history, every man present would have incurred grave religious, legal and social disabilities; in fact, in the existing hazy state of English ecclesiastical law it is by no means certain that all these innovators are not *ipso esu* excommunicate, for the opinion of ancient Christendom is very decided on the point, and the judgment of the mediæval church has been most unmistakably set forth by the voice of councils, popes and archbishops. "Ignorantia legis neminem excusat," is the stern maxim of the State. The regulations of the Church have always been more elastic; and the canons against the eaters of unclean and forbidden meats imposed mild penances upon ignorant transgressors. This ignorance we propose to remove, and we shall proceed to marshal such an array of hostile authorities in Church and State as will daunt the most thoroughgoing partisan of the right of private judgment.—*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*

LIFE IN SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss Landscape—The Use of Honey—The "Crossing" Ceremony—A Swiss Bridal Car—German Sentiment in Regard to the Impeachment Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Castle Wiggen, Lake of Constance,
Switzerland, Sunday, May 24, 1868.

About two millions and a half of tradespeople or pleasure-hunters pass every year through the village of Rorschach, which is twenty minutes' walk from this place. Twenty-two steamers arrive here each day, and I don't know how many trains. The pilgrimage of the Northerners has, however, not yet commenced, and even the delightful villas hereabout will not be occupied before the end of June, when the vacations in schools and universities begin. As for myself, I came here in the month of May, which seems resolved upon regaining its name of "Wonnemond," or month of delight, given to it by all German poets for thousands of years. That forgetful chap, "the oldest man," has no recollection of such a delightful May. The air is pregnant with an enlivening fragrance, which I breathe in with eagerness, as a man should who has inhaled for nine months the odors from the detestable gutters of Berlin, where the most stupid boobies of the city administration squander the money of the community on luxurious buildings instead of taking care of the health of the people. The trees and fields here on the Rorschach Mountain and around my little castle and the shores of the lake are clad in garments of the brightest green, and no meadows in the world—those in California, perhaps, excepted—outbloom the meadows of Switzerland. Their beauty is, however, not to be wondered at. They are treated with the utmost care, and upon them rests the reputation of Switzerland, famed for its cheese, exported to every part of the world. American farmers would be astonished on seeing how carefully these meadows are manured. The manure is by many manipulations converted into a liquid, which is put into large barrels, and poured over the land in rich brown streams (with no pleasant perfume) after each cutting of the grass. A Hindoo might, perhaps, be delighted with this holy scent; but to us Nature is, on such occasions, made hideous for two or three days, until sun and rain remove the beneficial nuisance, and restore the balmy atmosphere which usually overhangs this whole country, where milk and honey flow more literally than anywhere else. Everybody here eats honey; you find it on every breakfast table as molasses is to be seen on ours. I believe that the renowned honey of Hymetta was not half as good and aromatic and pure and golden as that of Switzerland. Besides, it is very cheap. A pint of the best costs about one franc—the fifth part of a gold dollar. It seems the very essence of the manifold flowers here, of which the ladies bring cartloads on returning from their excursions.

THE CROSSING CEREMONY.

In some countries where the Catholic religion prevails about half of the days of the year are holidays. People neglect their fields and leave them only to the care of God. The Swiss are wiser; they work, and pray to Heaven that their labor may be blessed. During the past week the ceremony known as the "crossing" took place. Nearly the whole population of several villages, headed by the priests in their robes, with crosses and banners, went in procession over the fields to pray God to grant unto them a rich harvest. On Ascension day came the turn of Rorschach and some neighboring villages and hamlets. The lord of the castle of Wiggen had to supply his domains with an altar, and at 5 o'clock in the morning it had been erected under a splendid fruit tree opposite a very old shrine at the roadside. This altar consisted of a high table covered with white sheets, over which was spread lace. Upon it, resting against the tree, stood a very fine oil-painting, representing the Virgin and Child. Under this picture was placed a beautiful *relievo* done in white wax, and illustrating the birth of Christ. Before it stood a splendid crucifix, and to the right and left of it some other Saints' images and several silver candlesticks. All these were wreathed with flowers, and large vases full of them stood upon the altar. At its base was spread a rather mean carpet, and upon this was a footstool covered with lace. The whole arrangement was extremely simple, but under this clear blue sky it seemed a very fine affair indeed.

About 6:30 o'clock, the procession having previously left the church amid the ringing of bells, approached the altar. At its head marched two beadles in the strangest kind of cloaks, which might have been cut by the tailor of Abbot Kralo, who ruled over Rorschach about one thousand years ago. These were followed by half a dozen old fellows in their best suits, they mumbling their prayers. They were churchwardens or something of the kind, and it was very wise to place them at the head of the very long procession, as the shaky state of their legs was a guarantee for a moderate speed in moving up hill. These were followed by a number of children, the boys and girls being kept separate. Then came maidens, who did not look at all like the Swiss girls who try to delight the New-Yorkers by wearing short petticoats on the stage. The Mimilis I saw here might all have walked in Broadway without exciting any attention, except by their fresh and solid charms. A fair average of them were indeed very pretty, and I regretted very much that they did not appear in their national New-York stage costume.

The maidens were followed by a choir of girls and men, led by the beau of Rorschach, who is at the head of the Gesangverein. After them marched the crossbearer, carrying a large cross, beautifully made of rock crystal and silver, and mounted on a long gilt pole. Close behind him were three clergymen in their robes, around whom hovered some old devotees, who eagerly awaited a glance from them. Then stepped on in good order women and men, the whole procession numbering about three thousand. While on the march some of the leaders prayed aloud, and certain passages were responded to by the whole procession.

The *cortége* halted when the priests reached the altar. The choir was placed near it; the musical village beau flitted busily about, and at last took his place in the middle before it, a roll of papers, like a commander's staff, being clutched in his hand. The crossbearer approached the altar, and the chief priest took his place before the middle of it. With a very fine clear voice he then sang that passage of St. Matthew concerning "the lilies of the field." This singing produced an extremely good impression, and offered the great advantage that every word could be understood most distinctly. It was only a monotonous kind of singing, with now and then a short trill, but it sounded pleasantly and left no ridiculous impression, as I was afraid it would. Then came the *Dominus Vobiscum* and the Hallelujah, and the musical village beau worked like an old-fashioned telegraph, for his flock had to respond, which was done very creditably, as you might expect from the people of any land where German is spoken. Then the priest turned round to the altar, with the large crystal cross in his hand. One of his assistants waved to a man, who was at some distance in readiness with a gun, and when the priest gave the benediction he fired a shot, I suppose to make known the moment of this solemn action to all the people around. The whole procession knelt at once; myself and the ladies with me doing the same, as it is better to do in Rome as the Romans do. With that proceeding the ceremony terminated, and the procession moved on to the next altar. The whole affair impressed one agreeably. I am no great admirer of religious ceremonies, and, least of all, of those of the Roman Catholics, but here all was of so simple and unpretending a character, and carried out in such a proper and dignified manner, that the procession and prayer offered up in the midst of blooming nature will remain long in my memory.

All the world flock to Switzerland for the beauties of nature, and to stay here and not speak of them is almost impossible. The hill whose broad side rises from behind the castle had long tempted me. I wanted to have a look from its ridge toward the other side, and one day before dinner we made the ascension. I had greatly misjudged its height, and we required nearly two hours to come to the Rossbuehl—the highest point of it. It is at least three thousand feet above the lake, whose shores lay before us as though drawn upon a map. The whole way up hill is delightful, and the meadows here, called "Matten," are still more beautiful than those lower down; the flowers in them, too, are more variegated in color and sweeter in perfume. You find little houses everywhere, and in front of them wells, from which the purest water flows through small iron tubes. Everywhere you are greeted with a hearty welcome, and the rosy children look at you with wonder in their big blue eyes. I never saw a more enrapturing sight. You walk about like in a dream, and might imagine that by some fairy trick you had been transported to one of the landscapes described in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" or Wieland's "Oberon." From the Rossbuehl you have a splendid view of the Rhine before it enters the lake, and beyond it of the snow-covered commencement of the Alps and glaciers. The Rhine valley, with its splendid country seats and rich villages, I shall visit another time. The longer I stay here the more I am in love with Lake Constance and the charming views. I prefer its vicinity as a place of residence even to the Lake of Lucerne. You get tired of the everlasting rocks and glaciers under your very nose, though it is highly interesting to look upon them for a few days. The water of the lake is beautifully green and is transparent almost to its bottom. It is filled with fish, so that a sportsman can satisfy his passion to his heart's content.

A SWISS BRIDAL CAR.

To-day I saw in the yard of the castle an interesting scene. A girl from here married a man living near St. Gallen, and the "bridal car" was in readiness. It contained the father's gifts to the bride, but the chief article on the platform of the car was, of course, the bridal bed. It was all ready for use. The pillow covers were made of homespun checkered linen, and the snow-white sheets trimmed with lace, probably made by the bride herself or by her friends. There was also noticeable a simple table with two chairs, a fine chest of drawers, a wardrobe, a writing-desk, but no looking-glass! On the forepart of the car was placed a sofa, and on it stood a shining metal pail. Gaily dressed boys, with their hats adorned with flowers, were harnessing to the car two beautiful mouse-colored oxen, whose horns were wreathed with flowers. These oxen would have enraptured an artist. In general the cattle here are far different from those of other countries. Their fine heads have an intelligent look, and their sleek skins show that they are treated here with the same care as are horses in England. Their movements are not slow and heavy as in other countries, and you are astonished at seeing cows climb the rocky mountain slopes with the agility of deer.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The great trial of our President excites unusual interest in Germany, but as most of the German papers derive all their information from Radicals, you may imagine how people here speak of it. The Americans cannot have more confused ideas about German affairs than the Germans have about Americans. In political party life they are yet in their infancy, and though some of their party papers understand their business almost as well as ours, they believe everything the Radical papers choose to say. Whenever I had an opportunity, I tried to explain the situation from an impartial stand-point. Of course, most of the people here are indignant at the vote in the Senate, as Mr. Johnson has been represented to them as a tyrant who wanted to usurp despotic power. That a Congress could aspire to it, however, seemed to them incredible. Sensible men here, however, are very glad that this disgraceful affair ended as it did, and really hope that it is ended for good with the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. Some men I heard remark that poor Mr. Lincoln died in time, as he escaped a similar mortification, for—apart from the difference in the behavior of the two men—they could not see that Mr. Johnson had followed any other course in regard to the South than Mr. Lincoln approved of on many different occasions.

ITALY.

The Political Situation—The Grist-mill Bill a Law—The Republican Party and the Government—The Temporal Power—A Royal Sailor—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

Of the actual situation a much more encouraging view is taken. The Grist-mill bill has become a law by a majority of 67, among 371, the whole number voting. The measure is one of the most important upon which Parliament has ever been called upon to act, and the issue is to be regarded as one of the successes of the present Government. It remains to be seen what will be the effect upon the country, and with what willingness the people will pay the tax. The anticipated revenue of this and two less important imposts, voted at the same time, is equal to more than one-half of the present annual deficit, which is put down in round numbers at 200 millions of francs. In fact it is calculated that the public income will be augmented 120 millions of francs if the tax is duly paid.

Taxation is as old as human government, and the Italian Kingdom is in its experimental period; but some here are surprised, and think it hard, that all the benefits of the new state of things cannot be enjoyed without feeling the pressure of new weights. One immediate effect of this brightening prospect is to make Italian shares on the European market go up, and the price of gold here decline in proportion. The premium as quoted at present is 10 per cent. The next step of the Finance Minister will be to get rid of a part, at least, of the forced paper circulation. Signor Cambray Digny has credit for ability, and if he is permitted to remain in office long enough may be able to render to the State the signal service of extricating the finances from the confusion in which they have so long remained.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

There has been a flutter among some of the small fry of the Republican Party the past week, on account of, I really do not know what. An issue of the *Riforma* was suppressed for printing an article by some petty aspirant, who had made himself the agent of men of more consequence. The Republican Party is certainly very strong in Italy, and the Government must be conscious of it to take alarm, as it does, at every trifling utterance. There is without doubt a time when authority, as actually constituted, is called upon to take notice of acts by which its stability is menaced, and to restrain, if necessary, by punishments, either threatened or imposed. But I do not believe that anti-monarchical doctrines can be destroyed here, for the plant from which they grow has its roots pretty firmly fixed in the soil.

THE LATE CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

Poor Cardinal D'Andrea is dead, and all his troubles are ended—teased out of existence by the other red foxes, with the sly old one at the head. The conduct of the Roman Court toward D'Andrea shows how nearly impossible it is to appease the indignation of the ecclesiastical authority when one connected with it is suspected of accepting the views which have reformed modern society, and which are destined to change, if not destroy, the Pontifical system.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

New rumors continue to come from Rome, some of which, as usual, are not entitled to much regard. One is, that the French force is to be increased, and with it, in case of war, the Holy Father is to line his borders, while with his own army he is engaged in winning back the territory taken from him by the King of Italy. As to the successor of Pius IX., we are told that the candidates are reduced to two—Cardinals Bonaparte and Panebianco.

A ROYAL SAILOR.

Not long ago Prince Amedes was made Admiral of the Italian Navy. Up to this time he has had, I believe, little opportunity to become acquainted with naval affairs; and now he is about to make his first voyage. No one has ever denied that he is a good young man and wishes to do his duty, and his intelligence is equal to his amiability, so it will not take long, once fairly on ship-board, to learn to distinguish the poop from the main-mast, and acquire other knowledge which belongs to the trade of a sailor. A sword with much golden ornament upon it has lately been presented to the young Admiral, accompanied with a speech made up of the usual flattering phrases addressed to Royalty. It would have been better, perhaps, had the sailor begun his apprenticeship before the mast, after the manner of Peter the Great, but as it is, it cannot be doubted that he will make the most of such opportunities as he has.

PRINCE HUMBERT.

Judging by the quiet manner in which the Prince heir and his wife were received, the people of Venice must be nearly tired of shows, if they have not quite used up their surplus resources, in response to the repeated demands, which, within a year past, have been made. The young couple, on arriving, made the best of their way to the Royal palace, from the balcony of which they showed themselves to the people, and that is the last we have heard of them. The play is over and the lights are nearly all blown out.

It is thought that a voyage in Germany will soon be made, to be extended as far as Berlin, as it is the wish of the Royal family and many of the people of Prussia, to repay with interest the compliments paid here to their hereditary Prince.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The decision in Mr. Johnson's case has excited less comment in the newspapers here than might have been expected. The trial itself was the subject of frequent articles, and the public mind was prepared for a different decision. To the organs of extreme monarchical opinions, the indifference with which the trial of the President was regarded by the American people, was a surprise and a disappointment. In the beginning, these prophets of evil had predicted new disorders as a result of the legal process. To believe them, one would have been persuaded that our constitutional chief was going to take advantage of circumstances to hammer out of his abandoned goose a regal diadem. To such observers, recent events in our country have furnished little to encourage the belief that republican institutions will prove a failure on the American Continent.

But it is doubtful whether we shall be considered respectable, according to European, or rather monarchical, notions of political morality, until we have robbed some nation of a portion of its territory. This buying land from other States and paying for it, seems too business-like and vulgar to nations ruled by a few so-called great families, the dragons and griffins on whose crests indicate that they were built up by a system of spoils and violence. Some of those here who cried out most angrily against the brutality of Juarez in taking the life of Maximilian, now speak of the Mexican leader in a very respectful tone; for the act which they a little while ago condemned, is only one of a class of historic deeds which they have found perfectly regular here. If we should drive the English out of our continent by main force, and take Cuba without the consent of Spain, there would be enough in these monarchical countries who would exclaim in horror against such an arbitrary and unjust use of power, and after the act was well accomplished, clap their hands in admiration of an audacity so superb. There are none who doubt our ability and our determination to have the control of the whole North American Continent; but the judgment of people here is not as good as ours as to the proper moment of taking possession. I met many who obstinately held, against all the arguments that could be used, that as soon as we had driven the French out of Mexico, we intended to assume the direction of affairs in that country, and make it a part of the territory of the United States. A less perfect acquaintance than our own with the difficulties to be encountered at the present moment, is the reason that such observers are misled. While we are often apparently so reckless in the management of our internal affairs, it has surprised some in Europe who think they understood us, that we have not yet punished England for her bad faith during our war. At the same time they see, and readily acknowledge, the great advantages of our position, and have no occasion to applaud our moderation, when all can in a little while be obtained without violence; while also by waiting we gain more and more the respect and gratitude of the country at fault.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CIVITA VECCHIA.

Coming back to Italy and the fortifications of Civita Vecchia, upon which work has been going on with so much activity for six months past, are now finished, and the inspection lately made by the Roman military commandant has given satisfaction. Without being a Fortress Monroe, the place is strong enough to resist a protracted seige. The Pope's army is now somewhat under 18,000 men. The recent recruits have not much increased its force, as the term of service of many has expired, and they generally prefer to go their own way than to train any longer in the Holy Father's company.

Angelico.

FRANCE.

European Patent Laws and American Inventions—Musical Gossip and Theatrical Intelligence—New American Bank in Paris—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Saturday, May 30, 1868.

I am so frequently applied to by our countrymen here for information concerning the Patent laws of the various European Governments that it has struck me it would be useful to your readers to have the facts in a concise and intelligible form. Much useless expense is incurred at your side through the want of this information, and you will confer a benefit upon the poorer class of inventors by publishing the statement which I send you. I give the calculations in francs, for the Continental Governments, as being more easily understood by our people.

COST OF APPLICATION—ALL FEES INCLUDED.

France—15 years	fr. 200
Plus each year an annuity of 125 fr.	
Belgium—15 years	125
Plus each year an annuity of 45, 55, and 65 francs, and so on increasing each year at the rate of 10 fr.	
Italy—15 years	425
Plus each year an annuity varying from 75 to 125 fr.	
Spain—Invention 5 years	550
All included.	
Portugal—15 years	850
All included.	
Holland—10 years	200
Tax 650 fr. to be paid about one year from the grant.	
Prussia—5 years	250
All included.	
Austria—2 years	400
To be renewed every two years up to fourteen years.	
Bavaria—2 years	400
To be renewed.	
Saxony—5 years	350
Baden—3 years	350
To be renewed.	
Russia—5 years	1,200
10 years	2,000
All included.	
England—Provisional protection	£10 10
Completing patent	20 10
Specification	15 10

Powers of attorney and drawings are charged for extra by the patent agents, as are also descriptions exceeding the ordinary length.

An American inventor, who has taken out a great many European patents, gave me, the other day, the results of his experience in regard to them. He would not, he said, recommend Americans to take out patents for their discoveries in any of the Continental countries of Europe. In the first place, most of the Patent laws of those countries were imperfect, illiberal and deceptive in their character. Unless, therefore, Americans were well posted, they would fail to comply with some of their conditions, and in this way would forfeit all right to their inventions. Secondly, in most countries of Europe, the article or thing patented must be practiced—that is to say, manufactured and sold—in such country within from one to two years from the date of the patent. If this be not done the patent becomes void. Third—Annual dues or annuities must be kept paid up; any omission forfeits the patent. He found from his own experience, as well as from that of other Americans, that but little respect was paid to patent rights by Government officials on the European Continent, except so far as receiving the fees and issuing the forms. When an inventor pays his money, and his letters patent set forth a protection for his discovery, he thinks he has something of value; but if his invention has relation to anything that may be useful to the Government—a new rifle or a new piece of artillery, for example—Government officials almost always contrive to defeat the right of property in the invention. There have been cases undoubtedly in which those rights have been respected, and in which inventors have received small bonuses for their discoveries or improvements; but these are rare, and the exceptions are due to the fact that the parties have spent large sums of money in pressing their claims. These remarks of course do not apply to England, which has distinguished herself by her liberality and good faith toward foreign inventors.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

In the *Opinion Nationale* of yesterday, M. Alexis Azevedo, the well-known musical critic, publishes a tremendous puff of Mme. Cheve's new book on "The Science and Art of Intonation." He says, of the discovery of which it treats, that "it is an invention which deserves to be classed among the greatest and most useful of our century." No small degree of praise from a writer usually so severe and impartial as M. Azevedo. Mme. Cheve, who, by the by, is the widow of the author of the "Popular School for Music," and the sister of Aime Paris, claims to have solved the problem of true intonation, and most innocently states that, by finding the perfect chord of C, E, G, for instance, any one can easily reach the four notes that complete the scale. In truth, nothing can be more simple in theory. When you want to build an arch, you have only to lay the foundation properly and there will be no difficulty in completing the work. But it is precisely the neglect of this principle which is fatal to Mme. Cheve's pretensions. She assumes, or M. Azevedo assumes for her, that every one can take the fundamental tones with the exception of a few "monsters," as he is pleased to term them. Unfortunately for his faith in the musical ears of the present generation, there are more "monsters" than musically-gifted beings. In the days of Catalani Pasta and such artists, before singing methods, the science of the anatomy of the throat, sombre and clear tones, &c., were invented, there were better composers and singers than there are now. To judge of the results of all these scientific books and theories, we have only to frequent the operas, conservatories and singing schools. For one person who sings true there are a dozen who sing false, or who at least have one or two notes which are never perfectly tuned. When false intonation is the result of poor health, fatigue or other temporary causes, a good teacher can certainly correct the defect; but if it arises from a lack of musical instinct, nothing can cure it. If Mme. Cheve can accomplish what she claims in regard to intonation, all I can say is, that there is nothing to which she may not aspire in connection with the human voice.

Strakosch has leased an expensive apartment in a fashionable quarter of Paris, and is daily expecting his wife and children from New-York. The question, I hear, is under consideration, whether he will give up his professional engagement with Adelina Patti. The fact of his settling his family here, looks as if the contract was approaching its termination.

The octogenarian Auber, after drawing upon his youthful souvenirs in his "Premier jour de Bonheur," is now winding up the account in a new comic opera entitled "Le Reve d'Amour," the first act of which is finished. The venerable Lothario will make a good pendant for Ninon de l'Enclos. Flotow, the composer of Martha, has sent a work to the Opera Comique entitled l'Ombre, which will be produced early in the Winter. Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Mignon" and "Hamlet" also gives a new work to the same theatre for next year.

Biachi, the Manager of the Tacon Opera House in Havana, arrived in Paris the day before yesterday. One of his first visits was to Muzio, to induce him and his wife to accept engagements for Cuba and the United States, the former as musical director and the latter as *prima donna* of his company. I have not heard whether the offer has been accepted.

Two grand musical festivals are at present attracting crowds of pleasure-seekers, one at Bale and the other at Cologne.

The refusal by Verdi of the cross of the new order of the Crown of Italy is honorable to the spirit and independence of that composer. You have, no doubt, seen the correspondence of M. Broglio, the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, with Rossini, in which, in paying a compliment to the latter, he cast a slur on a host of other composers, Verdi included. A few days after the latter sent back his decoration to the King the municipality of Genoa forwarded a request to him to compose a *cantata* in honor of the marriage of Prince Humbert. Verdi spiritedly replied that "he was not gifted enough to write such music."

THE THEATRES.

Charles Dickens has arrived in Paris to superintend the last rehearsal of his drama, "L'Abime," at the Vaudeville. It will be produced on Saturday the 30th. Great expense has been gone to in mounting the piece. The view of Mount St. Bernard is said to be one of the finest scenic effects that has been produced on the Paris stage.

I mentioned to you a short time since that Alexandre Dumas was under contract to Ullman to lecture this next Winter in the United States. I saw the written engagement, but there was a clause in it which seemed to me at the time as likely to interfere with its fulfillment. In the last paragraph Dumas stipulated that, in case of ill-health attested by his physicians, he might postpone his departure for America to next year. That opportunity has been afforded him. In superintending the rehearsal of his new play, "La Comtesse de Chamblay," the other day, he fell, and broke one of his ribs. The accident, from which he is suffering a good deal, has determined the postponement of his American engagement, so that you will have to wait patiently another fifteen months the advent of the great French romancer. If I have an advice to give him, it would be to profit by the interval to study the English language. It certainly would add greatly to the successful charms of the enterprise.

NEW AMERICAN BANK IN PARIS.

A new American banking house has been opened at No. 3 Rue Scribe, under the title of Drexel, Harjes & Co. It will have a large Philadelphia connection, being a branch of the firm of Drexel & Co. of that city. American banking houses are multiplying fast here. It is to be hoped they will all find business to sustain them.

PERSONAL.

M. Hippolyte Rouhaud went out in last Saturday's steamer to take the place of M. Louis Borg, the late efficient and popular *Chancelier* of the French Consulate at New-York. Mr. Rouhaud filled for several years a similar position at San Francisco. Later he was attached to the Consulate at Mazatlan, where he remained until the evacuation by the French army. He then went to the City of Mexico, where he remained until the Liberals entered the city and left with the French Legation in August, 1867. He has published a very valuable work, *Les Regions Nouvelles*, which gives the best synopsis that has as yet been compiled of the commercial history and trade of the Northern Pacific. M. Rouhaund's courtesy, intelligence and energy will render him not only an acquisition to the Consulate, but to American commerce, with which his long residence in California has rendered him thoroughly acquainted.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Grant and the Israelites.

From the Jewish Messenger.

It appears necessary to again state the position of American Israelites on the Anti-Grant question.

Politicians who are thoroughly indifferent to any other interest besides their own personal profit, are striving to embroil the Hebrews as a body in the approaching campaign, by dwelling upon the wrong done them by one of the candidates for the Presidency in his General Order, "expelling Jews as a class from the Department of the Tennessee." We do not suppose his "Order" has been forgotten, and it is certainly probable that many Israelites will on this account vote against Grant for the Presidency.

But no sensible Jews are taking part in the public meeting called at St. Louis to oppose Grant. They would only be the tools of designing politicians who have no love for the Union, and who seek to create a sentiment in favor of principles and men antagonistic to the true interests of all good citizens. If Hebrew members of the Republican Party decline to support its candidate, they will certainly do so on their individual account and need no pressure. They will not identify themselves as Jews with any partisan movement. Judaism has nothing in common with partisan politics. Each synagogue is like each church, by no means a unit on politics, or on science or on society questions. Mr. Beecher may be a good Republican, but there are members of his church who like to hear him preach on every subject except politics. A minister of a Jewish congregation once preached a political sermon, to the surprise and regret of his brethren. The experiment has not been often repeated. Israelites are too intelligent and too self-asserting to be driven or led by their ministers, especially in matters that have no connection with religion. Much less can they be influenced as a body by aspiring politicians, who care for them only as so many votes secured, or as so much capital made for *men* rather than for *principles*.

We have personally our own politics—but we cannot force our views upon our readers—save in this way, to confirm them in a resolute determination to talk and work and vote in politics as they please, without reference to religious predilections, and without regard to the pressure of partisan leaders; and furthermore, to urge them to give no countenance to any movement calculated to involve the Hebrews as a body in any political contest. There is no religious issue. If Israelites are disinclined to support a candidate like Grant, they exercise their suffrage as American citizens and not as Hebrews.

We ask our brethren of the Press to take cognizance of this platform, which represents the sentiments of the better class of Israelites, without distinction of party.

Speaker Colfax and the Soldiers.

To the Editors of the Indianapolis Journal:

In Saturday's *Journal* you publish the card of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, denying the statement in the *Sentinel* of a late date, signed N. M. Moore, charging that in 1862, while Moore was a soldier, he called upon Mr. Colfax in Washington, and was treated with insulting indifference and rudeness. You very properly inquired after the military pedigree of this man Moore, but I perceive that to-day's *Sentinel* gives you no light on the subject.

Surely Mr. Colfax did not think there was any need of denying that statement to us Indianians! With our admirable arrangements for the safe keeping of lunatics and imbeciles, we flatter ourselves that we have nobody at large among us who would believe such a charge as that against our favorite fellow-citizen, the next Vice-President. But the libel was for the purpose of prejudicing persons not so intimately conversant with his history as are we, and it is well that the denial is published, and "the lie nailed to the counter," as you expressed it. Let me give the "nail" a little clinch.

Remembering that the name of Schuyler Colfax had met my eye several times while running over the list of contributors to the Indiana Sanitary Commission during my term as General Traveling Agent, I this day communicated with Dr. Hannaman, late President of the Commission, desiring to know what amount Mr. Colfax contributed to the fund. Dr. Hannaman being on the eve of his departure to attend a meeting of the managers of the Soldiers' Home, could not furnish a written statement in time for this letter. He states, however, that he remembers that on one occasion, when an appeal for funds was made, among the responses came $100 apiece from Speaker Colfax, Joseph A. Wright and Henry S. Lane. On another occasion, while in Congress, Mr. Colfax sent $100, and, finally, when Congress adjourned, and other members drew their mileage and pocketed it, Mr. Colfax drew his mileage and sent the entire amount, $690, to be under the direction of the Governor and Commission for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. It is notorious that the benefactions of Mr. Colfax were not restricted to our own State, but the above may suffice to answer for the aspersions of those who, while Mr. Colfax was not only giving his money, but exerting his utmost energies to secure such legislation as would afford ample supplies for the army, were crying "Not another dollar, or another man, for this abolition war." But Mr. Colfax will pardon me if I mention another circumstance, showing that if, as Moore had it, "he had no time to fool away with soldiers," he had some time to *give* away for soldiers, as well as money too in the defrayal of his own expenses.

Our people will remember that no sooner had Gov. Morton, ("the noblest Roman of them all" in the galaxy of Union Governors and friends to the soldier,) succeeded in getting our men home from the war, than he projected the enterprise which has culminated in the establishment of our beautiful Soldiers' Home at Kingstown Springs.

The Soldiers' Home Association had fitted up the old Military Hospital at the capital as comfortably as possible, and already had near a hundred fragments of men, who had left part of their bodies on the battle-field. As yet the State had made no provision for the Soldiers' Home, and Capt. Atkinson and myself were running everywhere begging funds to defray its expenses. We were also getting up festivals, concerts and lectures for the purpose. To our delight, Schuyler Colfax was the first and by far the most liberal respondent we ever had to our call for lecturers. He wrote me consenting to come to our State immediately upon the adjournment of Congress and deliver eight lectures in behalf of our "Home;" but instead of accepting compensation for time and expenses, he stipulated that he would not accept of anything whatever. But let me quote from the letter before me: "I state distinctly that I shall cheerfully give both time and expenses, so that the whole gross proceeds can be given to so meritorious and patriotic a cause."

Thanks to our patriotic Legislature, before Congress adjourned, and Mr. Colfax could come to fill these engagements, the State took the Home under its care, thus obviating the necessity for the lectures in its behalf; but, true to the instincts of a nature whose benevolence is only equaled by its patriotism, he turned this benefaction upon the Grand Army of the Republic, accepting numerous invitations, not only in Indiana, but all over the country, to lecture under their auspices, in behalf of the crippled soldier, and the widow, and the orphan. We remember the vast crowd that greeted him here at the capital, when, fatigued and hoarse from many nights of similar labor, he stood up to deliver that famous lecture, "Across the Continent," in behalf of our "Post." The next day he showed me his memorandum book containing *several pages of cities* where he had similar engagements. This is the man who the maligners of loyalty and statesmanship say is not a friend of Union soldiers! Verily, they would make better headway following Andrew Johnson "around the circle," and attempting to prove that he was a "teetotaler" of the strictest Nazaritish type.

J. H. LOZIER,
Late Agent for Indiana Sanitary Commission
and Indiana Soldiers' Home.

The Ratification Meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The Boston papers devote many columns to reports of the Grand Republican Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday evening, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, who presided, made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said:

"We demand everything for security and nothing for revenge. For one, my heart would leap with joy, if, at some future day, when peace is made secure, and we are one nation in interest and heart again, the relics of both armies should clasp each other by the hand and make in every year a solemn day of pilgrimage to deck with flowers the grass-grown graves of every soldier dead; all—all—American—African—foreign—all the slain children of our dear mother land—the right and the wrong—the Northern and the Southern hearts of fire, who but for Democratic heresies might have stood shoulder to shoulder together, against a national enemy, as they did within living memory on the fields of Mexico. But first we must secure the rights of the loyal South, and spurn the dastardly proposition of desertion."

After Hon. George B. Upton had spoken briefly, and the resolutions had been read, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was introduced. He described and explained the action of the Chicago Convention, and in alluding to the candidates, said:

"We nominated at Chicago Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for the Presidency. I study with curiosity the objections that are made against him by the Democratic papers. They say that he is characterized by nothing but a stubborn will, an extraordinary obstinacy. Well, that will has wrought very grand results. There is something terrible in that calm, irrepressible, indomitable will. It took him from Belmont round to Appomatox Court House. It was the will of the nation. He was the embodied, concentrated will of the American people. There was no stop, no cessation for a moment in their demands, and there was none in his action. It was an exhibition of will that rose to an exhibition of genius. It is given to but few men to manifest that determination of purpose, that invincible adherence to a preconceived plan. It is something that marks a great man. But I want to call your attention to Gen. Grant's extraordinary combination of qualities. He has always exhibited a spirit of the most docile, kindly and patient obedience. If he be the exemplar of a terrible will, an awful executive power, he is also the most splendid exemplar of a child-like obedience. 'This is a republic,' he says, 'where the will of the people is the land.' He says, 'I have never complained of anything done by the administration. I haver never refused to obey an order.' Says Gen. Halleck, who was unjustly critical on many occasions: 'He never complained, and never hesitated to obey an order.' Am I not telling you truly when I point to this feature of his character as something exceptional? when I say that he unites the splendors of the virtue of obedience with an inflexible firmness of will? He says he will never attempt to force upon an unwilling people any policy of his own devising. He never has done it, and we know he never will."

John Henry Harris, the colored man of North Carolina, who declined the nomination for Congress tendered him, succeeded Gen. Hawley, and he was followed by Dr. G. B. Loring and Gen. G. H. Gordon. Letters were read from Senator Wilson, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. Fred. G. Pike of Maine, and Gov. Bullock. Mr. Wilson said:

"The triumph of the Republican Party by the election of the great Captain, whose illustrious achievements will add increased renown to a party so rich in historic deeds, will rebuke the spirit of treason, the pride of caste and the prejudices of race, now inspired, quickened and intensified by the occupant of the White House, and revive the spirit of loyalty, of liberty, of justice, and of brotherhood. In the presence of issues so vast, and of a struggle so grand, personal aspirations, ambitions and disappointments must disappear, and all of us should join in the support of Grant and Colfax, whose election will be the inauguration of liberty and justice and peace."

Democratic Convention in South Carolina.

Those Democrats in South Carolina who were dissatisfied with the action of the Convention held in Columbia in April last, met in convention in the same city on the 8th and 9th inst., and by consultation with the Executive Committee, consisting of Wade Hampton and others, appointed by the April Convention, agreed upon a basis of union. The Convention completed the appointment of delegates to the New-York Convention, with the exception of those for the Fourth District, which was not represented, and appointed an Executive Committee, to be consolidated with Wade Hampton's Committee. Several resolutions were submitted, but the following, reported by the Committee of Conference with Wade Hampton's Committee, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of this State duly appreciates and accepts the invitation from the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the United States, to send delegates to the general Convention to be held in New-York on the 4th day of July next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; but inasmuch as the military despotism under which South Carolina labors will render it impossible for the white race to cast the vote of the State at the next Presidential election, it is recommended to the delegates appointed from this State to ask the counsel of their brethren from other States as to the propriety of their voting in the Convention, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the principles and patriotism of the Democratic Party, and believing and trusting to their assurances that they will, if triumphant, restore and maintain at the South, as they have done in the North, in the East and in the West, the supremacy and government of the white race—a white man's Government—leaving to the States themselves to regulate their suffrage laws; and also that they will expunge the usurpations and the fraudulent Governments created by the military power, under what are called the Reconstruction laws, and thereby restore to the Union the Southern States, such as they were before the enactment of said laws, we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the candidates of that party for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be nominated at the coming Convention in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of July next.

A Conservative Negro on the Stump.

The following letter is from a negro, formerly a servant of John C. Breckinridge:

Pamplin's, Va., June 5, 1868.

Editors Lynchburg News: I am now making Conservative speeches in Charlotte, Appomattox and Prince Edward Counties, and think I have been instrumental in converting some of the poor deluded freedmen. I addressed a large concourse of both white and black last Monday night, at Charlotte Court-house; that night held a Conservative meeting, at which two hundred and sixty-seven blacks were present. The larger number of them acknowledged their former errors and declared their determination to vote the white man's ticket. The next day a Radical (white) got me to drive him to Pamplin's, and not having a particular fancy to any such, I upset his carriage with intentions to kill, but he being too mean, escaped without injury.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, is one of the Tennessee delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from England foreshadow a dissolution of Parliament and a meeting of the new body in December next.

Mr. Longfellow has arrived out and been the recipient of marked attentions.

The rumors in regard to the political significance of Prince Napoleon's tour are said to be utterly without foundation.

The nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was proclaimed Prince of Servia yesterday.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen May 31 and Southampton June 2, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill in addition to an act passed March 1, 1864, for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States, was called up and passed. A very lengthy debate ensued upon the bill relating to contested elections in the City of Washington, and a further consideration of the National Currency bill was postponed until Monday to allow further discussion of the same question. Several amendments to it were proposed, the bill finally passing after the adoption of an amendment to the fourth section, offered by Mr. Hendricks, striking out that portion which makes the decision of the District Supreme Court final in all questions pertaining to municipal affairs. A bill was subsequently introduced to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, and after its reference to the Committee on Finance the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a resolution calling on the President for further information, documents, &c., in regard to the treaty for the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, and requesting him to withhold such treaty from the Senate, was adopted. The bill in regard to the reëxtension of a certain patent, for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey, was discussed, and it finally went over. Mr. Logan gave notice that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules to offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to select a site for the Capitol of the United States, on account of the disregard of the law and of the disloyal element constantly showing itself in Washington, in such bitterness toward loyal people, and in the disregard of the authority of the United States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the tax bill, and a number of more or less important amendments were disposed of. During the discussion on section 116, which levies a tax on the use and possession of certain articles, quite a sharp controversy arose between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Schenck. Section 120 of the bill was finally reached, and at this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was had.

GENERAL.

There are in Baltimore about seventy houses engaged in packing oysters. They have now an association among themselves, established this year. By their Constitution they are forbidden to sell oysters for less than $1 50 per dozen for one-pound cans, and $2 50 per dozen for two-pound cans. A slight fixed and graduated reduction of this rate is allowed upon purchases of one hundred cases and upward. This price is to continue until the 1st of October, 1868. This is not more than one-third of what was charged for them in the early stages of oyster packing. Besides the establishments in the City of Baltimore, several packing houses have been recently started at other points in the State.

Mr. Harrison Reed was inaugurated Governor of Florida on Friday, and delivered his address. A quorum of the Legislature was not present. The organization was made against the expressed wishes of the military authorities, who desired that the old government should continue until Congress passed the Omnibus bill. The oath of office was administered to the Governor by Judge Boynton of the United States District Court.

The bricklayers of Chicago, who have been on a strike for the past week or ten days for $5 per day, resumed work on Thursday morning, a compromise having been effected. Most of the employers agreed to pay the sum demanded for first-class workmen, with the privilege of employing second class workmen at lower rates.

On Wednesday last four and a half inches of rain fell in Charleston, S. C. During the night the mammoth tent of Ames' Circus blew down, and one of the leopards, which had been left in the same cage with the tiger, was killed by the latter.

In the Oyer and Terminer at Lockport, on Friday, Charles Tucker, *alias* Mason, was convicted of poisoning his wife. Mason was arrested in Buffalo, where he had purchased an insurance of $5,000 on the life of his wife.

Timothy Heenan, a brother of John C. Heenan, who was shot in Philadelphia on Thursday night, died of his injuries yesterday morning. The parties said to have been engaged in the affray have been arrested. Two of them, named Jerry Eaton and James Trainor, used pistols, but it is said that Eaton fired the fatal shot.

Michigan has thirty-three Grant and Colfax Clubs already fully organized.

Mr. W. J. Mixon, of Barnwell, S. C., was fatally shot at his residence a few days since. Mr. Mixon was a member elect to the Legislature of his State, and had just been elected School Commissioner of his county.

The steamboat *Ocean Wave* took fire on Thursday morning while in Lake Pepin, Upper Mississippi, and was burned to the water's edge. No lives were lost.

A. C. Holdridge, formerly of Monroe County, N. Y., and for four or five years past a clerk in the Ashley House, Chicago, on Thursday morning jumped from a fourth story window of that house, killing himself instantly. Delirium tremens was the cause.

Mr. Daniel Merrill, of Rowley, Mass., a man 76 years of age, was found dead on the 12th, in the water alongside of the railroad track, in Newbury. He probably became bewildered in the wild storm of the night of the 11th, and died from exposure.

The municipal election in Mound City, Ill., on Friday, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket.

Hiram Miller, the murderer of the Gowing family in Vermont, has been sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday of July, 1869.

Secretary McCulloch yesterday again returned to Commissioner Rollins his letter explanatory of his reasons for withdrawing from the Internal Revenue Bureau, with a statement of the reasons which in his view render it improper for him to receive it and file it in the Treasury Department.

A fog whistle is to be placed on Point Lepreaux, in the Bay of Fundy.

The Canadian authorities are taking measures to relieve themselves from the expense of supporting pauper emigrants while at Ottawa on their way to the Western States. It is proposed to compel captains of vessels to enter into bonds for their support.

The strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad still continues, and the trains have not yet resumed running.

Wordward's oil refinery, at Petrolia, was burned on Friday, with a large quantity of oil.

The police magistrate in Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday committed G. H. Martin, for trial on the charge of robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company in this City last month. Application has been made for his extradition.

A colored man has been nominated in Alexandria as an independent candidate for the Virginia Senate.

Secretary Seward, with some members of his family, arrived in Auburn yesterday afternoon.

A large meeting, comprising many of the most influential residents of Mount Vernon, was held at Van Court's Hall, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Association. William A. Seaver, Esq., was elected President; William F. Howe, Treasurer; William Sleight, Secretary; Messrs. Gerd Martins, William Braidwood, J. B. Clarke, Walter McDonald and J. H. Johnson, Executive Committee.

While the book-keeper of Mr. Wm. Matthews, the bookbinder of the Messrs. Appleton, was returning from the bank at noon yesterday with nearly $5,000, wages of the establishment, he was attacked on Kent-avenue by a man armed with a heavy club, who dealt him a severe blow on the head, and felled him to the ground, then seized the parcel the book-keeper carried, jumped into a cart containing three other men, and drove furiously off. The robbers escaped, but they were mistaken in supposing that they had captured the money the book-keeper had with him.

The Fire Department of Newark paraded yesterday afternoon, and made one of the finest displays ever seen in that city. The procession marched through most of the principal streets. The companies were reviewed on Broad-street, near Walnut, by the Mayor and Common Council.

A mad dog rushed into the dining room at the corner of Beaver and William streets about 12 o'clock yesterday. His appearance caused much consternation among the persons present. Officer No. 1,532, of the First Precinct, assisted by a young man present, killed the dog after firing several shots at it.

The Sanitary Police yesterday seized about two hundred and fifty pounds of diseased meat, prepared for chopping, at the sausage manufactory of a Mr. Wiseburgh, at No. 99 Ridge-street. The refuse meat was taken to the offal dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street.

The Central Park Concert yesterday drew together a large concourse of people, and was a most enjoyable affair.

The funeral of Don Antonio Jose De Iressarre, late Minister Plenipotentiary for Guatemala and San Salvador, took place in Brooklyn at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was largely attended. The remains were conveyed from his residence to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Jay-street, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, after which they were placed in a receiving vault at Calvary Cemetery.

Another delegate to the Chicago Singing Festival arrived in this City yesterday, and was received by the New-York Singers as their guest. He represents a German society of France—the Teutonia, of Paris—of which he is the founder.

The Committee of Organization for the National Shooting Festival, to be held this month in Jones' Wood, received, yesterday, a letter from Speaker Colfax, expressing regret at his inability to attend. The preparations are being pushed on vigorously.

Purser McLachlan of the steamship *Virgo*, will accept our thanks for favors.

The Proposed National Institute.

It has already been noted in these columns that a meeting, in the interests of Science and Literature, was held in this City, on Thursday of the past week, for the purpose of founding an American Academy, or National Institute, for the furtherance of all branches of learning and the encouragement of all methods of intellectual culture. The institution proposed is avowedly modeled on the world-famous French Academy, but the scope of its operations is designed to be even wider than that of its prototype, with a larger body of members, as it will undoubtedly have an ampler field of usefulness. It is remarkable that at the very moment that this meeting was projected, the literary men of England, or a considerable number of them, under the leadership of Mr. Froude, the eminent historian, were debating the establishment of a Royal Guild of Letters, similar to that which fosters the Fine Arts in Great Britain, and that the matter was largely discussed by the Press. There can be no doubt at all that in both countries there is wanting an ultimate authority upon many doubtful and disputed matters in polite learning—the *vexatæ questiones* of belles lettres, the ethics of authorship and the laws of scientific investigation. Who shall decide upon debatable points in grammar and language? The French Academy long ago brought out its standard dictionary of the French language, behind which no scholar can go in controversy; but where is a similar standard to be found for English definitions? Nothing is more common than the assertion that the people of Great Britain and America are bound together as the inheritors of the same noble literature and the same Saxon speech. But do they speak the self-same tongue? By no manner of means. Every day English and American usage are departing more widely from each other. The terms employed in the commonest affairs of life materially differ. The nomenclature of legislation, of commerce, of the railway, of the university, is distinctive in the two countries. The steamer which leaves the wharf at Jersey City is swung into the stream with phrases quite unlike those which greet the ears of the passengers as she glides into her dock at Liverpool. To assimilate the various forms of English speech, then, and to establish a final and supreme arbitrament for the rightful signification and employment of English verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions and participles, an Academy of Letters is greatly to be desired.

But mere verbal and philological questions constitute but a very small part of the purpose of the National Institute which it is designed to found for the United States of America. Twelve sister academies will constitute its circle of inquiry. "The sciences," said Mr. Blackstone, "are social, and flourish best in the neighborhood of each other;" and the paramount object of an institute is organization, by means of which all men of thought and research, who are working, apart from each other, to extend the domain and add to the treasures of human knowledge, may be confederated in one great brotherhood of universal truth-seeking; whether they strive to interpret the secrets of nature in the hidden rocks, or to painting her loveliness on the glowing canvas; whether they aspire to solve the problems of the starry heaven, or endeavor to chant the glories of created being in the strains of the poet. Indeed, it is only through organization that all thought and aspiration can be made practical, and that the discoveries or even the suggestions of to-day may be made the stepping-stones of yet further progress to-morrow.

The attempt to inaugurate a National Institute is likely enough to meet with adverse criticism, even ridicule. The forty members of the French Academy proper have always been the victims of the mordant, if not malevolent wit of the *beaux esprits* of Parisian society, and the epigrams that have been leveled at them would make one among the most brilliant volumes of the light literature of France. Everybody recollects the mortuary inscription on Piron—

> "Ci-gît Piron, qui ne fut rien,
> Pas même Académicien"—

which may be paraphrased in English,

> "Here lies Piron, who had no position,
> Who was not even an academician."

But ridicule attends all human effort, and scholars have had to encounter it ever since the revival of letters. One thing, however, need be avoided in the constitution of our National Institute, and this excited the unfriendly comments of the English Press with regard to the proposition of Mr. Froude, that it should not be made an eleemosynary society for unappreciated or unpopular authors, nor erected into a censorship of current literature. Prizes for excellence are one thing, but patronage of mediocrity is quite another. We shall have a healthier literature and a more vigorous school of art by leaving the substantial rewards of great achievement to the public. A National Institute, as a hot-bed for nascent genius, would give us only delicate and sickly products in place of the rich flora and the sturdy growths of the broad sunshine and the open sky. Nor should the badge of membership be used to confer honor on unworthy persons through any feeling of a sectional or partisan character. The Institute should acknowledge as its own only those who have done something worthy of their country and the age in the broad area of human improvement.

Matters like these may be fairly left, however, to the judicious hands of the eminent gentlemen who have associated themselves together in this noble enterprise. In expressing our great satisfaction at a beginning so auspicious, we cannot help remarking with peculiar pleasure upon the fact that the meeting was attended by distinguished scholars from all parts of the country—from Alabama and South Carolina, as well as from New-York and New-Jersey; feeling well convinced, as we do, that any narrow, local society would end in failure, and that, as Prof. Guyot well remarked, to *Gothamize* the Institute would be to kill it.

Soldier and Statesman.

We are quite willing to concede that if Grant were nothing but a *soldier*—if he knew nothing beyond the military profession—if the strategy and tactics of the battle-field constituted the sum-total of his experience and capacity, there would be good reason why he should not be elected President.

As the Executive agent of the Government, the President is supposed to be capable of administering the affairs of State in all departments. He is supposed to possess a wide and intelligent knowledge of all the material interests of the country. He is supposed to have a familiar knowledge of political principles and Constitutional metes and limitations. He is supposed to have a comprehension of foreign policy, to be capable of guiding our negotiations and asserting American rights amid all the subtleties of diplomacy. He is supposed to have some understanding of the innumerable vital questions of domestic policy. He should have studied political economy enough to know something about the dispute concerning tariffs, concerning free trade and protection, concerning taxation, concerning finance, concerning the raising and disbursement of the revenues, and concerning the application of intelligent principle to the various questions that may arise from time to time. He is supposed to know something of the great laws of judicial administration under the Constitution, and to be able to form a judgment upon issues which may touch the very foundation of our republican system of Government.

The Constitution itself gives a very comprehensive, though indirect, statement of the qualifications of an American President when it provides that he shall from time to time give the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient,—when it provides that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,—when it provides that he shall protect and defend the Constitution,—when it provides that he may veto the legislation of Congress,—when it provides that he may make treaties with foreign nations, and when it confers upon him other legislative or executive powers, implying the largest knowledge of public affairs, foreign and domestic, political and material.

In view of these ideas and requirements, as we said, we are perfectly ready to admit that if Grant were a mere drill-sergeant, a mere martinet—if his abilities were summed up in the power of military manœuvering, he would not be a fit candidate for the great office of President.

But Grant is a great deal more than a military strategist.

They who can see in him nothing else have studied his public career during the last seven years to but little advantage.

What strikes the competent student of Grant's life most forcibly is the way in which he has dealt with all great questions of State and public policy which have come within his purview. His conduct has always given the impression of *statesmanship*. He has approached affairs, not with the notions of a small politician, or a partisan, or a special pleader, but with the large views which come from knowledge and intelligence;—he has handled them as though he had an intuitive knowledge of the best means of doing so, and he has settled them in a way that has been justified by time. He has shown his executive genius, not only while commanding the largest army in the world, but subsequently as the administrator of the reconstruction laws and the manager of the War Department. He has shown on a hundred occasions that he not only comprehends the Constitution and our system of Republican government, but that he is their vigorous upholder against every kind of encroachment. He has shown the most remarkable capacity for the treatment of public affairs, the most thorough appreciation of the political necessities of the times, and the most perfect power of adapting means to ends, under all circumstances, so as to bring about the most favorable results to the country. The very best of the biographies of Grant is that by Edward Howland, recently published by Burr & Co., of Hartford, under the title of *Grant as a Soldier and a Statesman*, in which we have not only a display of Grant's wonderful military exploits, but of the statesmanlike genius he has shown in the treatment of questions of public policy and administration. We consider this to be the most important matter to which Republican journalists and orators and politicians should call attention. The Democrats, we see, are expending their energies in showing—firstly, that Grant is nothing but a soldier; and, secondly, that he is anything but a soldier. They find it hard work to show that he is not a soldier, but they seem to think it very easy to show that he is nothing but a soldier. But in fact his statesmanlike powers and qualities are as striking as his soldierly ability; and, as we now propose to call him to the duties of statesmanship, it is important that his capacity for their performance should be fully understood.

The Guillotine, the Gallows, the Garrote or the Gun?

The English and American mode of executing criminals by the gallows, has received a curious support recently from the scientific investigations of certain French *savans*. Our Paris correspondent has spoken of the revival of the discussion as to the relative comfort (if we may so speak) of the French and English instruments of execution—the guillotine and the gallows. The dispute began with Dr. Guillotin himself, who insisted on the superiority of his own machine, but who, unfortunately, left us none of his experiences after he had the opportunity of testing its operations on his own person. His arguments were opposed by Dr. Sue, who contended that *hanging* was an agreeable operation, because the rope, in compressing only the veins, which are superficial, and not the arteries, which are deep-seated, produced a sudden congestion of the brain, just powerful enough to take away the sense of suffering, but not entirely the sense of perception, and thus the criminal went off admiring the beautiful colors of the rainbow, which are inevitably produced in this condition of congestion on the retina of the eye. The discussion was resumed some years afterward, on the assertion that when Sanson held up the head of Louis XVI. to the crowd and slapped it on the cheek, the face blushed with indignation—an assertion which has often been repeated since, and applied sometimes as well to Marie Antoinette and Charlotte Corday. It is now again brought up by certain experiments of the eminent physiologist Dr. Brown-Sequard, who visited this country some years ago.

The point in discussion was and is, whether or not the head really has *perception* after being severed from the body. The experiments were conducted upon animals, and were very extensive and striking. It was found, when the head of a dog was amputated, that no pinching or titillation, or application of heat or cold, produced any movement of the head going to show that it perceived or felt; but that if the operator immediately injected the carotid arteries of the severed head with arterial blood taken from another dog, the vital properties of the muscles and nerves returned, and the face of the animal executed movements which appeared to be under the control of the will. It was thus shown that arterial blood has the power of reacting upon and stimulating the nerves; and, more important still, that it not only has the power, when injected into muscles and nerves, of reinvigorating their lost or diminished sensibility, but, as in the case of a severed head, it has the power of reinvigorating cut ends of muscles and nerves, and even of the isolated sensorium itself. This is an important physiological fact; but as the severed heads of guillotined criminals are not injected with arterial blood, it does not prove that they are conscious sufferers. Dr. Pinel, however, adds to these remarks some new statements, which confirm the most horrid view of decapitation:

> "The intelligence of a severed head is only extinguished by the gradual cooling which supervenes; and as the head is admirably protected against a diminution of temperature, it results that the power of perception is preserved for a long time. The sudden hemorrhage, which M. Brown-Sequard says is the most important cause of death, is, on the contrary, a powerful means of combating the organic disorder produced in the head by the fall it has just had. It is these first phenomena which are accepted by the public as the signs of instantaneous death. In reality the intelligence returns after the first shock, and awaits final death in a frightful immobility, for the section of the spinal marrow has but one result, that of cutting nearly all the nerves at their origin. There is no way by which the sensations of the dying brain can be manifested, but it is none the less certain that those sensations exist, perhaps for several hours":

Upon reading this we can but reiterate the remark of our Paris correspondent, that, if the theory be true, the guillotine becomes the most frightful of instruments of death, for the sufferings of a decapitated head must be something more awful than anything that has yet been described in the chapter of human sufferings. It also appears from very extensive experiments with the guillotine upon animals in one of the large slaughter-houses of Paris, that the results were unsatisfactory to the feelings of humanity. The heads of the cattle and sheep showed signs of life for five minutes after being severed, the nostrils opened and closed, the nose moved, and the nervous twitchings were violent.

The discussion also embraced some investigations into the Spanish mode of execution by the garrote; but the establishment of Dr. Pinel's theory must show that, after the neck has been pierced by that instrument, the sensations in the head are essentially the same as when it has been actually severed from the trunk.

The upshot of the whole discussion would seem to be that, after all, the old English fashion of hanging is the most tolerable form of execution.

But just about the time that the gallows has found these scientific arguments in its favor, the English themselves are beginning to show their dissatisfaction with it. It is not the guillotine or the garrote that is demanded as a substitute, but the bullet—the mode of execution hitherto reserved for military offences. It is argued in favor of this mode that while it is in the highest degree impressive, it is in no degree cruel; for English medical men assert that if properly arranged this mode of death involves little suffering. Many other arguments are put forth in its favor.

We are sorry that the Parisian *savans* have thus far given us no light on the relative merits of this method with the others commonly in vogue. We have no doubt, however, now that their attention is directed to it, that they will begin their comparative experiments in the interests of science.

The English Attempt to Remodel the Neutrality Laws.

The English Government have learned from their experience with this country the necessity of a change in their Neutrality laws. They have learned that other nations will not tolerate such a state of things as existed during our war, when armed ships left English ports to prey upon the commerce and destroy the existence of friendly Powers. They have learned that this will not only be a costly business, but will result in endangering their own safety and peace, and must bring upon them revenge from the nations which they insult and offend under cover of law. They have learned that when they themselves get into hostilities the application of their own principles by neutral Powers will practically result in giving them precisely as many enemies as there may happen to be neutrals.

Some time since Parliament appointed a Commission to revise the Neutrality laws; and the Commissioners, who comprise some of the most distinguished names in English jurisprudence, have just rendered their report. It will be found in full in another part of to-day's Times.

It is proposed (1.) that the law be amended by prohibiting the preparing or fitting out in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of any naval or military expedition to proceed from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign State with whom Her Majesty shall not then be at war. (2.) That any person taking part in any way in such a procedure shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (3.) That a Secretary of State or Colonial Governor shall have power to cause the seizure and search of any ship that is being built, or fitted out or armed, in opposition to the above provision, and shall have the case immediately brought to trial. (4.) That false representations to seamen or others as to the service for which they are hired on any ship, shall be a misdemeanor. (5.) That the forms of procedure shall be simplified. (6.) That prizes seized in time of war by ships fitted out against the provisions already set forth shall be restored to their original owners. (7.) That no vessel employed for war purposes by any belligerent, contrary to the enactment, shall be admitted into any port of Her Majesty's dominions.

These recommendations to Parliament by the Commissioners are all excellent, and are calculated to be effective. They have evidently been adopted after a close study of the case of the privateer or pirate *Alabama*, and relate mainly to our points of complaint in the proceedings concerning that vessel. Had such a law been on the English statute book seven years ago, the *Alabama* would never have sailed. Had an attempt been made to fit her out, she would have been promptly seized and searched, and the culprits brought to justice. And had she actually succeeded in getting to sea under any pretext, she could not have taken a prize, could not have entered a British port, and would have been liable to seizure by any British vessel of war for false representations. Had such a law been enforced during our war, England would have saved herself a world of trouble in the past, and a world of peril in the future.

The English Parliament would do well to put in the form of law the suggestions made to them by the Neutrality-laws Commissioners. The provisions ought to be made even more stringent, and the penalties should be very severe. It is more for her own interest than for the interest of any other Power. And after providing for the future, they would do well to make indemnity for the past, by conceding the demands of our Government in the matter of the *Alabama*.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are reminded by the receipt of the June number of the *American Freedman* that Chief Justice Chase is the President of the "American Freedman's Union Commission," which has for its object "the relief, education and elevation of the freedmen of the United States," and which maintains agents and missionaries among the Southern blacks. William Lloyd Garrison is Vice-President of the Commission. That leading Democrats, in face of a fact like this, should seek the elevation of Chief Justice Chase to the Presidency of the United States, is a beautiful evidence of the progress of philosophy and the force of circumstances.

The "Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," has just been started, and one of the first acts of the Society is to publish in its interest a monthly paper in Boston called *Our Dumb Animals*. The paper contains appeals against cruelty and appeals for money. Such a publication is a mistake. Mr. Bergh acted more wisely when he established our celebrated New-York Anti-Cruelty to Animals Society. Instead of spending his time in publishing a newspaper and spending the money of the charitable in circulating it, he procured the active and friendly coöperation of all the great daily journals of the City. This cost him nothing; for the journals were anxious to forward his humane work; and at the same time it brought the subject before the entire population in the most effective manner. It would have cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars to obtain the printing that the Press of this City has done for him gratuitously and pleasurably; and the circulation his documents have received would have been impossible through any other agency. The Bostonians would do well to follow his example, instead of wasting their hard-gotten contributions in printing a paper which very few will read.

The *Pall Mall* mentions a discussion which has been raging in England as to whether his Grace the present Archbishop of Canterbury wears a wig. The case may be considered as settled by the assertion of an eye-witness that his Grace abandoned the use of that Episcopal decoration many years ago when he was Bishop of Ripon; did not resume it when he became Archbishop of York, and continued *in statu quo* when translated to Canterbury. The originator of these positive statements advises those who doubt them to examine the Archbishop when in the pulpit or in the House of Lords, and they will there perceive the *nuda veritas*. To this interesting information about his Grace, we may add what we suppose is widely known, and as widely believed, that Thad. Stevens wears a wig—a black wig.

Among other Americans beside Mr. Burlingame who have distinguished themselves in China, is Mr. S. Wells Williams, who has been during the last six years engaged in the preparation of a dictionary of the Chinese language, which he hopes to bring to completion in two years more. The Utica *Observer* learns, through private sources, that Mr. Burlingame is unmeasured in his praise of Mr. Williams' labors in behalf of his country and international comity. His long residence in China has given him an acquaintance with the nation which has rendered his services invaluable. "Indeed," said Mr. Burlingame recently, "all the representatives of foreign Governments in China look upon Mr. Williams as their father in a representative capacity." Mr. Burlingame says that, should the life of our fellow-citizen be spared so long, he will complete a work which will permanently identify his name with the Chinese language.

The English squadron which is maintained on the West coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade, is very costly in human life. It was recently stated in Parliament that in the ten years, closing with last year, 88 officers and 360 men died on that fatal station, and 170 officers and 695 men were invalided; 8,330 slaves were rescued during that time; but in 1865 and 1867 none were taken, and in 1866 there were only three. The squadron is being gradually reduced, and English journalists are arguing that the slave-trade is no longer so important as to demand such sacrifices as have heretofore been made.

That old topic of English discussion—army promotion by purchase, is up again in Parliament. Just as the developments of the past few years are forcing a consideration of reform in naval organization and architecture, so the army of England is inevitably approaching a change. The only argument of those who cling to the present system seems to be that of all old fogies since the world began. Whatever is, is right. But in the face of the facts that plenty of money in the paternal purse may put a green, inexperienced, and untrained youth in command of a regiment, and that the mere possession of pecuniary means will suffice to advance young and ignorant officers over the heads of old and tried veterans—such mulish doctrines cannot stand much longer in this age. The change must soon come.

An English tailor who visited the Paris Exposition publishes a kind of report of his observations of tailoring exhibited there, in which the Austrian contributions in that department gain his highest praise. He goes on to give some account of the tailors in Paris, the majority of whom he says are Germans. They go there poor workmen, but turn out good tailors, with a fair understanding of the language, no obstacle being too great for them to surmount. Their passion for travel is great, he says, and they generally travel all over Europe, being found in every town and village. "The British Isles they know almost every corner of, and when they accomplish a good smattering of the English language they are off to America * * Europe matures them as workmen and the New World reaps the benefit, which she has a perfect right to do." If any one will notice the great numbers of Germans in every kind of handicraft among us, he will see that the above is true of them as a race, and is not confined to the artists in the ancient science of making clothes.

Oxford's inability to accept Harvard's challenge for a boat race, to take place next year, is due, it seems, to the fact that the committee of the Oxford boat club will be entirely changed by that time, and the members now in office cannot, of course, pledge their successors to take up the challenge. But there is little doubt from the tone of the Oxford reply that a match can be made for September twelve-month, as all difficulties about a course and method of steering have been adjusted satisfactorily. It is somewhat unfortunate that September is the only month at the disposal of the Harvard crew. But it cannot be helped, and though our champions will not see England to advantage during that month, they are less likely to be tempted to relax the severity of their training than in the more festive months of the Summer.

With all the defects in the English system of popular education, England is still far ahead of France, if the percentage of the population able to sign their names at the marriage ceremony may be taken as a fair test. In England about 80 per cent. of bridegrooms, and 70 per cent. of brides, are able to sign their names on the marriage register. In Scotland the proportion is considerably larger. But in France 66 per cent. only of the population can write their names on marriage. We have no corresponding statistics from Prussia at present, but they would unquestionably throw both England and France far into the shade. In the course of the next few years the good results of the existing English system will be manifested, and political quarrels can scarcely defer the enactment of compulsory education beyond next session. There is no point on which England is so sensitive as on her past educational neglect, and her present position in the European scale is just calculated to incite her to still further efforts.

Apropos of the late resolutions of the English House of Commons to relieve the people of Ireland from the oppression of an alien and hated Church, the French publicist, M. de Montalembert, discusses the progress in freedom made by nations which the French apostles of liberty once considered very slow, in an article entitled *L'Irlande et L'Autriche*. This ultramontane Romanist is, singularly enough, a statesman of liberal views, earnestly opposed to the centralization of Napoleon and in favor of free institutions. He particularly admires the English and their mode of government, and speaking of the result finally reached by the Commons on this question, says: "Let us do homage to that all-powerful piece of liberty, that fruitful vitality of liberal institutions, that imperious and salutary power of discussion, publicity and permanent struggle, which prepares and facilitates all necessary solutions, which substitutes reform for revolution, progress for disasters." And he adds another thought, which will at once encourage those who are content to labor patiently and by natural modes, while it will counsel moderation to those who would build Rome in a day: "I may be told this process is long. Yes, it is long and slow, but it is sure. What a difference between the transformations thus effected, *after long discussions on all sides*, after all right minds and honest hearts have been enlightened; and those other reforms, good and salutary in themselves, but struck off *during a revolutionary ferment*, or by the secret and sudden decision of a single will!" Napoleon is not the only one who should study such words.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of the City and the Country.

The weather during the last week has been such as to cause theatrical managers great concern. This portion of our community never regards with favor any sensations of the tempestuous, rainy, thunder or lightning kind, except those produced at the regular dramatic establishments. When Nature gets up a "scene," she usually does it without regard to expense, and upon an extensive scale, with which the managers feel it difficult to compete.

M. Valter, the very capable *artiste* who interpreted the *rôle* of *Baron Grog* in "La Grande Duchesse," died in this City week before last of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The fact that the Summer seasons at all the theatres began this last week, made the state of the weather a matter of the first importance. But our citizens appear to have abandoned in despair all expectations of fine weather, and have therefore flocked to the various places of amusement without regarding the discomfort of rain and muddy streets. Wallack's, Niblo's, the Olympic, the Broadway and the minstrels have drawn large houses. On the Bowery side the same success has attended the efforts of the newly-opened seasons, and Messrs. Eddy and Studley, at the Stadt, and Messrs. Boniface, Johnston and Whalley, at the Old Bowery, are jubilant accordingly.

The Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, will reopen for a star season about Sept. 1. Manager, Mr. Henry Willard; Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Jones.

Miss Kate Ranoe, of Wallack's, is playing in Baltimore. After this week she will be ready for other engagements.

Mlle. Bonfanti goes to Chicago after her Pittsburg engagement.

Miss Isabel McCulloch and the Torriani Troupe are at Mobile giving Italian Opera.

The amended Tax bill before Congress proposes to tax theatrical performances to the utmost limit that managerial fortitude will bear. In the first place a tax of 2 per cent. is to be paid on the gross receipts of each performance, whether there is a gain or a loss on it to the proprietor. In the next place an additional round sum must be paid on each performance, according to the seating capacity of the theatre or hall, viz.: $2 if it seats not more than five hundred persons; $5 if not more than one thousand persons; $15 if not more than two thousand persons; $20 if over two thousand persons. This tax has to be paid whether all the seats are filled with people or not; so a little hall, filled with five hundred people, pays only $2, while a large hall, with only five hundred people in, pays $15 or $20. Where the fairness of this tax may be it is difficult to say; it is instituted on the supposition that all a manager has to do is to open his doors, and thereupon the public tumultuously crowd in and fill all the seats. Why, it is sometimes difficult to get a "full house" at a political mass-meeting, where all the seats are free, as our Congressional representatives ought by this time to know. Cannot a tax be devised for theatres which will be regulated, as all other income taxes are, by the gains of the managers? The last six months, owing to the continuous snow-storms and rains, have been disastrous to 90 per cent of the theatrical managers in this country; what receipts they took they simply paid over to their companies and employes, and for this glorious privilege they have regularly handed out of their own pockets two per cent. of the whole sum to the United States Revenue officers.

Mr. John Brougham's new play, written for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, is called "The Emerald Ring." It has the true ring of the Green.

The California Theatres have been doing very well this Spring. In April last the Metropolitan took in $17,333; the Opera House, $17,076; and the Temple of Music $7,450.

It is said that a banker, Mr. James Fisk, (of Fisk, Bradford & Co. of Boston,) has leased the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Twenty-fourth-street for ten years, and that the house will soon be extensively altered.

Judge True, of Cincinnati, in the case of Manning *vs.* Newcomb before him, has judicially determined for Ohio what a theatrical season is. Manning was a negro minstrel performer and was engaged by Newcomb *for the season* at a salary of $45 per week and two benefits. The defendant arbitrarily terminated "the season" one day, cutting the plaintiff off of his salary and his benefits. The issue tried was: What constitutes a season? Newcomb contended that it was to be measured by the consent of the parties to the contract; that either of them could give notice to the other summarily to terminate it. Manning contended that it was a definite period of time well understood in the traveling minstrel business to be from ten to eleven months. The witnesses settled the point by the testimony preponderating in favor of the latter view, and Judge True so held.

The tenor Wylie, of the Richings Opera Troupe, died suddenly at Washington on the 8th.

The Boston Musical Festival lately held, netted $3,000 profit, although the expenses were $20,000.

The Drama Abroad.

In London private concerts in aristocratic circles are very fashionable. Lady Dashwood had a concert in her house in Grosvenor-square, which commenced at 11 o'clock P. M. The artistes were all from the Italian opera, and refreshments were served to the noble auditors between the first and second parts of the entertainment.

"Foul Play," by Boucicault and Reade, has been produced with success at the Holborn Theatre.

A well-known French actress, more celebrated for her inconstancy in love than for anything else, used to say that her perfidy was merely owing to her ill-luck. "I never get attached to any one but that I am straightway introduced to some one I like better."

It is said that Liszt will finally go to London this year.

An Abyssinian war drama has been brought out at a London theatre.

Astley's Theatre was put for sale at auction last month, but did not get a purchaser.

In removing the foundations of Her Majesty's Theatre (lately razed) in London, the corner-stone was exhumed. It was laid in 1790, and contains coins of 1772, 1786, 1787, 1788 and 1789; also, a record stating that the first theatre built on the spot was erected in 1703 and destroyed in 1782. The former theatre lasted 79 years, and the last one 77 years. A good age.

T. W. Robertson is to produce two new dramas in Liverpool—one for Mr. J. S. Clarke, our American comedian.

Twelve new operas are to be shortly produced in Italy.

Miss Menken is playing at Sadler's Wells, in London.

MM. Fechter and Felix, of the French company at the St. James, have gone to Paris to negotiate with Mlle. Schneider for her appearance in "La Grande Duchesse" and other operas bouffes in London this season. The French "star," it is said, at first demanded the modest sum of £80 a night, but the two French actors above mentioned, who have by this time formed a correct notion of what Londoners really *can* pay for their amusements, will doubtless prevail upon the Duchess of Gerolstein to come for less, or else they will be obliged to leave her in Paris, and perhaps transfer their invitation to Mlle. Julia Barron, who has lately become an enormous favorite in Paris during the run of "L'Œil Crevé." Miss Julia Barron used to wear real diamonds in the first act, and nothing but pearls in the second; and this attraction formed at least a quarter of her charm to the Parisians. What French artists think of the capacity of an English public to pay for amusement may be gathered from the fact that M. Offenbach asked for an original opera, with English libretto, £1,000 down as *prime*, *i. e.* his first price, on account, then £5 per night for the run, and a second sum of £1,000 on his piece reaching its hundredth representation. M. Offenbach refused an offer to go to the Alhambra, as being beneath his dignity to conduct in a music hall.

Next Autumn Mr. Dickens gives his final course of readings in England.

There is nothing new in the Parisian theatrical world. The heat in the French capital is reported as excessive.

The first representation of "The Countess of Chamblay," a new drama by Alexander Dumas, was announced to occur at once at the Theatre des Italiens.

The title of the new drama to be brought out at the Ambigu will be "The Czarina Catherine II." A drama on such a subject, and with such a woman for the heroine, cannot fail to be acceptable to French tastes.

The subjoined "conceit" by one of the wittiest of French writers is very neat. The charming Marie Roze, of the Opera Comique, having lost her pet dog, Tita, the other day, offered fifty francs recompense; and the poet's compliment that the highest reward would be the opportunity of seeing Marie's beautiful face, is neatly put—

> "Cinquante francs de récompense
> Pour Tita perdue—un trésor!
> Mademoiselle, moi je pense
> A certain chien qui parlait d'or.
> Sur le collier, près de l'adresse,
> On lisait: 'Qui me trouvera
> Me ramène chez ma maîtresse,
> Pour récompense—il la verra.'"

The following is given on the authority of the *Orchestra*: "The young *pensionnaires* of the Convent of the Sacré Cœur, at Bordeaux, had obtained copies of some of the famous songs of Theresa. This fact having come to the knowledge of the authorities, the songs were seized. Upon this the young ladies broke out into open mutiny, and endeavored to suffocate one of the governesses between two mattresses."

The musical world is quite in a commotion. Verdi has declined the Order of the Crown of Italy, recently conferred on him by Victor Emmanuel. It is something new for a musician to decline a decoration.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen May 31, and Southampton June 2, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Cuba*.

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir* publishes the speeches made by the Emperor at Rouen, of which a summary has already appeared by telegraph. In his reply to the Cardinal the Emperor expressed himself as follows: "The Church is the sanctuary where the great principles of Christian morality are maintained intact, principles which elevate man above all material interests. Let us, then, join with the faith of our forefathers the sentiment of progress; let us never separate our love of God from the love of our country. Thus we shall render ourselves less unworthy of Divine protection, and be enabled to march with head erect in the path of duty through every obstacle." The Emperor concluded by thanking the Cardinal for the good wishes expressed for the Empress and Prince Imperial, and said: "The blessing of the Prince's august godfather, and the prayers of the clergy of France, cannot fail to insure his happiness."

The *Correspondance Italienne*, of May 30, says: "We believe that the Italian Government has received satisfactory communications from Paris relative to the Tunis question. The agreement of the Powers interested in this question henceforth appears certain." The *Opinione* announces the conclusion of an agreement between England, France and Italy to secure the rights and interests of their respective subjects in Tunis. France has relinquished the idea of a separate arrangement with the Bey, and has agreed to act in unison with England and Italy. The same paper also states that the French troops will be withdrawn from Rome before the convocation of the Œcumenical Council. The French Note on the subject communicated to the Italian Government entirely concurs in the course taken by Lord STANLEY, with which Italy also agrees.

The *Osservatore Romano* declares that the letter attributed to the Count de Chambord, and recently published in the Italian papers, is completely apocryphal. The same journal, replying to the reports relative to the cause of Cardinal ANDREA's death, states that the autopsy of the body proved that death resulted from tubercular phthisis and serious disease of the membrane enveloping the brain.

A dispatch from Berne, dated May 31, says: "A Conference of the International Peace League assembled here this morning. Delegates were present from France, Russia, Germany and Italy. It was decided to hold an International Congress on a large scale in this city in September next. The Congress reassembles to-morrow to consider the present position of European affairs."

The Vienna *Official Gazette* publishes a *communiqué* relative to the alleged formation of Polish insurgent bands, announced from Gumbinnen, stating that, according to careful investigations recently made as to the state of affairs, the news in question has no foundation in fact. The same journal attributes this hoax (which was well planned and not without an object) to unimportant Russian newspapers, which, it says, "are spreading alarming rumors on the state of affairs in Galicia, and are aided in their manœuvres by the severe measures ordered by the Russian Government in reference to travelers from Galicia."

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Report of the Commissioner to Parliament.

From the London Times, June 2.

Yesterday morning a Blue-book was issued for the information of Parliament, giving the report of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners, together with an appendix containing reports from foreign States, and other documents. Dr. LUSHINGTON did not sign the report, having, from indisposition, been unable to attend the meetings after June, 1866. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT signed the document, but gives reasons for dissenting from certain portions of it. In the main part of the recommendations of the report he entirely concurs, especially that which proposes to increase the efficiency of the power exercised by the Executive Government in restraining attempted violations of neutrality. Those portions of the report with respect to the policy of which he entertains considerable doubt are contained in resolutions second and third, which extend the punitive power of the law and the preventive authority of the Executive to the building of ships, apart from the question of their arming or dispatch from the realm. His apprehension is lest such an extension of the law should unnecessarily, and therefore unwisely, interfere with the ship-building trade of the country, and injuriously affect a great question of national resource and public economy. If all building with a certain intent is to be constituted a crime which it is part of the duty of the Government to repress, then there is not a keel laid, a bolt driven, or plank sawn in any yard in the country which may not at every instant be exposing the nation to a responsibility hitherto unknown.

THE REPORT.

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed "to inquire into and consider the character, working and effect of the laws of this realm available for the enforcement of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between other States with whom your Majesty is at peace, and to inquire and report whether any and what changes ought to be made in such laws for the purpose of giving to them increased efficiency and bringing them into full conformity with your Majesty's international obligations," have now to state to your Majesty that we have held twenty-four meetings, and having inquired into and considered the subject so referred to us, have agreed to the following report:

The statute now available for the enforcement of neutrality during the existence of hostilities between States with whom your Majesty is at peace is the 59th of GEORGE III., cap. 69, commonly called the "Foreign Enlistment Act." The title of that Act is "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping in His Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes without His Majesty's license." And the preamble runs thus: "Whereas, the enlistment or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in war in foreign service without His Majesty's license, and the fitting out and equipping and arming of vessels by His Majesty's subjects without His Majesty's license, for warlike operations in or against the dominions or territories of any foreign prince, State, potentate, or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province, or against the ships, goods, or merchandise of any foreign prince, State, potentate or person as aforesaid, or other subjects, may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this kingdom; and whereas, the laws in force are not sufficiently effectual for preventing the same."

This, then, being the statute directly available in this country for the enforcement of neutrality, our duty has been to inquire and report whether it is susceptible of any and what amendments, and we are of opinion that it might be made more efficient by the enactment of provisions founded upon the following resolutions:

1. That it is expedient to amend the Foreign Enlistment act by adding to its provisions a prohibition against the preparing or fitting out in any port of Her Majesty's dominions of any naval or military expedition to proceed from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign State with whom Her Majesty shall not then be at war.

2. That the first paragraph of section seven of the Foreign Enlistment act should be amended to the following effect; If any person shall within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions (*a*) fit out, arm, dispatch or cause to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign Power in any war then being waged by such Power against the subjects or property of any foreign belligerent Power with whom Her Majesty shall not then be at war; (*b*) or shall within Her Majesty's dominion build or equip any ship with the intent that the same shall, after being fitted out and armed either within or beyond Her Majesty's dominions, be employed as aforesaid; (*c*) or shall commence or attempt to do, or shall aid in doing, any of the acts aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

3. That, in order to enable the Executive Government more effectually to restrain and prevent attempted offences against section seven of the Foreign Enlistment act, additional provisions to the following effect should be inserted in the statute: (*a*) That if a Secretary of State shall be satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship which is within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, equipped, fitted out, or armed contrary to the enactment, and is about to be taken beyond the limits, or that the ship is about to be dispatched contrary to the enactment, such Secretary of State shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is such a reasonable and probable cause for believing as above aforesaid, and upon such warrant the Commissioners of Customs, or any other person or persons named in the warrant, shall have power to arrest and search such ship, and to detain the same until it shall be either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereinafter mentioned. (*b*) That the power hereinbefore given to a Secretary of State may, in parts of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, be exercised by the Governor or other person having chief authority. (*c*) That power be given to the owner of the ship, or his agent, to apply to the Court of Admiralty of the place where the ship is detained, or, if there be no such court there, to the nearest Court of Admiralty for its release. (*d*) That the Court shall put the matter of such detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown, with usual Admiralty appeal to the Privy Council. (*e*) That if the owner shall establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not and is not being built, equipped, fitted out, or armed, or intended to be dispatched, contrary to the enactment, the ship shall be released and restored. (*f*) That if the owner shall fail to establish to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship was not, and is not being built, equipped, fitted out, or armed or intended to be dispatched, contrary to the enactment, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State; nevertheless the Court may, if it shall think fit, order its release, provided the owner shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to the enactment, and provided that no proceedings are pending for its condemnation. (*g*) That if the Court shall be of opinion that there was no reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause shall appear in the course of the proceedings, the Court shall have power to declare that the owner ought to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages, which in that case shall be payable out of any moneys legally applicable by the Commissioners of the Treasury for that purpose. (*h*) That any warrant of the Secretary of State shall be laid before Parliament. (*i*) That the proceedings herein provided shall not affect the power of the Crown to proceed if it thinks fit to condemnation of the ship. (*k*) That the following exceptions be made from this resolution: 1. Any foreign commissioned ship. 2. Any foreign non-commissioned ship dispatched from this country after having come within it under stress of weather or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character shall have taken place in this country.

4. That it is expedient to make the act of hiring, engaging, or procuring any person within Her Majesty's dominions to go on board any ship, or to embark from any part of Her Majesty's dominions by means of false representations as to the service in which such persons are intended to be employed, with intent on the part of the person so hiring, engaging, or procuring as aforesaid, that the person so hired, engaged, or procured as aforesaid shall be employed in any land or sea service prohibited by section 2 of the Foreign Enlistment act, a misdemeanor, punishable like other misdemeanors under the same action.

5. That the forms of pleadings in informations and indictments under the Foreign Enlistment act should be simplified.

6. That if, during the continuance of any war in which Her Majesty shall be neutral, any prize not being entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of war shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Crown by any person acting on behalf of or under the authority of any belligerent Government, which prize shall have been captured by any vessel fitted out during the same war for the service of such Government, whether as a public or a private vessel of war, in violation of the laws for the protection of the neutrality of this realm, or if any such prize shall be brought within the jurisdiction as aforesaid by any subject of the Crown, or of such belligerent Government, having come into possession of such prize with notice of the unlawful fitting out of the capturing vessel, such prize should upon due proof in the Admiralty Courts at the suit of the original owner of such prize or his agent, or of any person authorized in that behalf by the Government of the State to which such owner belongs, be restored.

VII. That in time of war no vessel employed in the military or naval service of any belligerent which shall have been built, equipped, fitted out, armed, or dispatched contrary to the enactment, should be admitted into any port of Her Majesty's dominions.

In making the foregoing recommendations we have not felt ourselves bound to consider whether we were exceeding what could actually be required by international law, but we are of opinion that, if those recommendations should be adopted, the municipal law of this realm available for the enforcement of neutrality will derive increased efficiency, and will, so far as we can see, have been brought into full conformity with your Majesty's international obligations. We have thought it better to present our recommendations in the form of general resolutions laying down the principles on which legislation should be framed, rather than to attempt to draw up in detail the precise form of the statute. We have subjoined, in an appendix to this report, certain papers relating to the laws of foreign countries on this subject, which have been communicated to us by your Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with a short historical memorandum prepared by Mr. ABBOTT for our information, and some other documents illustrative of the subject. All which we submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration.

CRANWORTH,	ROUNDELL PALMER,
HOUGHTON,	T. TWISS,
CAIRNS,	W. VERNON HARCOURT,
W. ERLE,	T. BARING,
G. W. W. BRAMWELL,	W. H. GREGORY,
R. J. PHILLIMORE,	W. E. FORSTER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Nominations of the Chicago Convention Viewed from an English Standpoint—The Choice of Gen. Grant a Politic One—Results of his Election.

From the London Daily News, June 1.

* * * There are some circumstances which render the nomination of Gen. GRANT singularly opportune. He is not a politician, and the nation is tired of politicians. He is a solider, with a soldier's ideas of duty, but with a civilian's respect for legislative authority and the national will. He has probably no definite policy of his own; but *it is of a President with a policy that the Republic is suffering.* He is accustomed to obey, as well as to rule; and it is a President who will do its work and obey its behests whom the nation needs. The very fact that after by turns exciting the suspicion he has won the confidence of all parties, proves his fitness for the highest post in the commonwealth. A President should be a practical statesman, not a theorist—a man of deeds rather than of words; the executive of the national will, not the apostle of his own self-will. *He has no right to a policy which is not the policy of the nation,* and in his office he belongs neither to his party nor to himself, but to the nation which has elected him to its temporary headship. It is the best recommendation of Gen. GRANT that he will probably make a national, rather than a party President; and should his election once more lift the office ever so little above the self-assertion of Mr. JOHNSON's administration, or the party narrowness of so many of his predecessors, it may restore the waning influence of the Presidency, and begin an era of peace and reconciliation in the nation.

It is curious to observe the irresistible advance of Gen. GRANT to the position he now occupies. Ever since Mr. LINCOLN's death he has been spoken of for the next President, but he has never, in any way, put himself forward for nomination. Instead of canvassing for himself, as so many of his predecessors have done, he has refused even to submit to examination. His habit of reticence has been a puzzle to the politicians and an immense affliction to the correspondents of party journals. He was misunderstood during the war, and would not explain himself; *he has been more misunderstood since the peace, and has left the explanation to events.* All parties in turn have claimed him, and all parties have spoken of him as their Presidential candidate. In the Autumn of 1866 Mr. JOHNSON paraded him as his companion in the celebrated Northwestern tour. In the Autumn of last year, when the first guns of the electoral struggle began to be heard, he was nominated by the party which supported Mr. JOHNSON's policy, and was paraded by them as the people's candidate. He was supposed to be neither one thing nor the other, neither for Congress nor for the President, neither for the North nor the South, neither for negro franchise,nor for unconditional reconstruction; but only for peace as quickly as possible. Reconstruction at any price was supposed to be his motto, and the advocates of hastily patching up the Union regarded him as their coming man. Meanwhile the Republicans who were talking of Mr. CHASE, Mr. WADE and Mr. COLFAX, were lukewarm about Gen. GRANT. He would not be put through his catechism, would not commit himself to anything but practical duty, and they were as willing to suspect his silence as the Democrats were willing to trust it. But it was not the first service Mr. JOHNSON rendered the Republican Party when he put *Gen. Grant's loyalty to Congress to a practical test.* As the General would not declare against his policy, Mr. JOHNSON tried to use him to carry it out, and thus forced the declaration which neither private friends nor public appeals had been able to draw forth. From that time Gen. GRANT has more and more regained the confidence of the Republican Party; and has *only lost that of the Johnsonites and Democrats.* Circumstances have, in fact, forced him upon the Republican Party and have rendered his unanimous nomination as their candidate their only course. But that nomination is another proof of the ascendancy of the moderate section over the extreme Radicals of which so many examples have been given. Gen. GRANT is the representative of the most moderate section of the Republican Party, and his unanimous acceptance as the candidate of the whole party is *a proof of its restored harmony and a guarantee of its success.* He will probably be elected by a vote in which all the States will share for the first time since Mr. LINCOLN's first election, and will be the first Republican President who will preside over an undivided Union.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

The Concordat Annulled—The New Laws on Marriage and Schools Sanctioned by the Emperor—Death of Dr. Muhlfeld.

Vienna (May 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

If people ever did remember dates of contemporary history, the 25th of May ought to remain deeply engraved in the mind of the people of Austria, for on that day a great blot was effaced from the history of Austria. The new laws on marriage and schools have received the Imperial sanction, and the Concordat exists no more. The Imperial sanction was given on the 25th, and yesterday morning the official *Wiener Zeitung* announced it to the people of the Empire. Only now may the victory over the Concordat and the influence which brought it about be said to be complete. People in Austria have had so many slips between the cup and the lip that they have become rather timid and diffident, and although there seemed every reason to suppose that the Imperial sanction would ultimately be given to what the whole intelligence of the country demanded as an indispensable guarantee for the stability of the new system of government, the Thomases, who would only believe what they saw and touched, were decidedly in the majority. Great, therefore, was the eagerness yesterday to get hold of the official *Gazette*; it had been announced that it would contain the long-looked-for Imperial sanction, and the announcement proved true. The laws are, perhaps, not quite all that could be desired, but they remove all that was most objectionable in the Concordat. Henceforth, clerical jurisdiction in matrimonial matters is at an end, and in this respect as well as in others civil courts are to decide according to the civil code. If any priest should throw in the way of marriage obstacles not founded in the law, the parties can be legally married by the civil authorities. In all cases of separation and divorce henceforth to be concluded, it is likewise the civil law which is to decide. The supreme direction in matters of education is to be exercised by the State; only the religious education remains in the hands of the clergy of the different confessions. Public schools are open to all without difference of religion. In mixed marriages parents may agree about the religion of their children as they please; if there is no such agreement the sons follow the religion of the father, the daughters that of the mother. Illegitimate children follow that of the mother. After the fourteenth year of age every one is free to change his religion, only certain formalities are to be observed. The members of one Church cannot be forced to contribute in any way to the wants of another, unless such obligation is founded on patronage or private contract. The articles of the law by which apostates from Christianity are disinherited, as well as that by which the attempt to induce a Christian to change his religion is punished as a crime, are abolished. No religious community can refuse a decent burial to persons of another religious confession in places where no burial-ground exists of that confession. No one can be forced to abstain from work during the *fête* days of a religious confession not his own, but every one is obliged to abstain from whatever might interfere with the public worship of any religion. From this sketch you will see how much was to be done and how much has been done. The laws are but fragmentary, but the principle of religious freedom is established in Austria.

On the morning of the 26th of May the Concordat was buried, and in the afternoon Dr. MUHLFELD, the intrepid and unrelenting adversary of it. It is a curious coincidence, and if we were living in the seventeenth or even in the eighteenth century, how apt people would be to bring the two things into connection with each other! As it is, there will not be a few among the pious champions of the Concordat who will see themselves, and try to make others see, in the death of the prime mover of the agitation against the power of the Church a judgment of Heaven and a warning to others. It moreover coincides with the death of Cardinal ANDREA, another rebel against uncontroled Papal power; so there is plenty of scope for sensational encyclicals and stirring pastoral letters at Whitsuntide.

By the great mass of the educated and liberal-minded population of Austria, who live in the present and not in the past, the death of Dr. MUHLFELD, although long expected, is, nevertheless, felt to be a hard blow, and, more especially for the capital, yesterday was a day of mourning as well as of joy. Vienna mourns in him not only the foremost champion of religious liberty, but likewise its first jurist and most popular representative. Ever since the stormy dawn of Liberalism in 1846 the name of Dr. MUHLFELD has been in the foreground.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Formation of Armed Bands on the Russo-Polish Frontier—Suspected Connivance of Austria with the Insurgents—Disturbance in Warsaw.

Berlin (May 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The news from the Galician frontier, however startling to the public, has scarcely taken the Prussian Government by surprise. For some time past no Polish refugees who had a mind to pitch his tent in Galicia, applied in vain for an Austrian passport to the land of his hopes. This concentration of unruly elements in close vicinity to the Russian military lines, coupled with the fiery language of the Galician Press, had a natural tendency to inspire venturesome plans. As a first practical consequence the formation of armed bands on the Russo-Polish frontier has been announced to the Prussian by the Russian Government. I regret to be obliged to add that the Austrian authorities are charged by Russia with aiding and abetting the movement. Whether it will increase or pass away without result is more than can be foreseen. At any rate, Prince NAPOLEON, it is expected, will no longer deem it fitting to extend his journey to Galicia. It is, perhaps, too late for him to gather ovations such as the Lemberg papers have recently called upon their countrymen to greet him with.

The signal for the Galicians to begin seems to have been given at the very City of Warsaw. A few days back the news of the birth of an heir presumptive to the Russian throne came to the Polish capital. The telegram which brought the tidings arriving in the evening, Gen. BERG, the Governor of the Kingdom, took it to the theatre and had it read from the stage. The orchestra played the National Anthem, the public rising, as is usual on such occasions. Only three ladies of the highest Polish aristocracy, Countesses KOSAKOWSKA, PLATER, and Mme. DE LASKA, *née* Countess ILINSKI, kept their seats; so did also the French Consul, with whom they were conversing. The Governor noticing this, sent his Adjutant to bid them rise, which the ladies did, but only to resume their seats immediately. Thereupon the Chief Superintendent of Police was applied to, who, entering the box, commanded them to withdraw. To this injunction no resistance was offered, but the incident appeared serious enough to be conveyed to St. Petersburg by a special messenger. It was indeed, not so unnatural for the authorities to regard it as quite an event. In Russian Poland every spark of resistance has been trodden out for some years past, and it is hardly imaginable that three ladies should suddenly brave the Government, and deliver themselves over to the tender mercies of the Police, unless ambitious of being petrels to a coming storm.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reunion at Nazareth Hall—Erection of a Cenotaph in Honor of Alumni Fallen in the War.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAZARETH, Penn., Thursday, June 11, 1868.

The Moravian School at Nazareth, known to thousands of our people as Nazareth Hall, has been under successful operation for eighty-three years. It is now under the able superintendence of Rev. EUGENE LEIBERT. Some of the most memorable incidents in the life of the "Old Hall," in late years, have been the reunions of former scholars. The reunion gathering of this year, held to-day, was made specially impressive by the dedication of a cenotaph in memory of the alumni who died in defence of their country. In the course of the morning the quiet village was thronged with enthusiastic alumni, gathered together from all parts of the country, undeterred by rain and storm. The procession of former scholars was formed at the village hotel under the chief-marshalship of Prof. PHILIP A. CREGAR, of Philadelphia. Among those present were three of the Bishops, and many of the Clergy of the Moravian Church; Ex-Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Major-Gen. MCINTOSH, Brevet Brig-Gen. MUCHLER, Brevet Brig-Gen. SELFRIDGE, and many other alumni of this venerable Academy. On account of the severe storm, the dedicatory services were adjourned from the school "green" to a neighboring hall. An eloquent and stirringly patriotic address was delivered by Rev. EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ, of Bethlehem, Penn., in memory of the heroic dead of Nazareth Hall. Other appropriate ceremonies followed the oration.

After these ceremonies, the assembled multitude proceeded to the green, where the monument was unvailed by Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS. The cenotaph is a noble column composed of granite, of Cleveland and Nova Scotia stone, and handsomely adorned. It bears the following honored names of alumni, who died in the service: David Baker, Van Brunt Bergen, Horace G. Bennett, Joseph P. Bachman, George L. Beitel, Charles M. Berg, Eugene T. Clewell, George L. Fream, Daniel H. Fasig, Asher Gaylord, James Grafton, John C. Hagan, Pliny A. Jewett, Jr., Clarence Kampman, William W. Ladd, David T. Latimer, Benjamin F. Landell, Frank Post, Charles Ryerson, Edmund A. Shouse, Edwin H. Skirving, Charles L. Smiedel, Charles M. Stout, Arthur Van Vleek, John A. Whitmer, John F. Wood. On the south side is the inscription: "To commemorate the patriotism of the sons of Nazareth Hall, who died that their country might be healed and live, this stone is erected by the alumni in the year of Grace 1868." On the north side: "The Academy is the nursing mother of patriots, rearing her children in the ways of Truth and Freedom." East side: "Rev. vii., 16, 17." On the west side is this noble sentence from PLATO:

"Hence it is that the fathers of these men, and they themselves, too, being nurtured in all freedom and well-born, have shown before all men deeds many and glorious, in public and private, deeming it their duty to fight for freedom and the country, even against their own countrymen."

At 3 P. M. the alumni and their friends met in the chapel of the institution. After a copious repast in the old Moravian fashion, the meeting was opened by the President of the reunion, HENRY SMITH, Esq., of New-Jersey. Gov. CURTIN delivered a telling speech. He advocated the claims of the disabled soldiers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the country; stated that to his knowledge one almshouse in Pennsylvania had 85 maimed soldiers, and another poor house had 53 of them; that the first acquaintance he met on his return from Europe was a disabled veteran begging his bread. He urged that no man be returned to the Legislature unless pledged to provide for these noble men, not as paupers, but as heroes; not from charity, but from justice. He commended the school and others like it for graduating not only those who entered overcrowded professions, but well-instructed business men, agriculturists and mechanics. The Governor closed, amid thunders of applause, with an eloquent allusion to the erection of the cenotaph. He was followed by Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS in a brief speech, commending the school for its wise discipline, and attributed to it and to West Point, his two alma maters, whatever success he had achieved in life. He was followed by Gens. MCINTOSH, MECHLER, SELFRIDGE, and a number of others, clergymen and laymen.

The proceedings were closed amid great enthusiasm, and the day has marked an epoch in the history of this grand old school. It may be added from the military roll of the school, that 230 of its pupils entered the Union army, twenty-six of whom perished for the cause of the country. The Hall contributed five Generals to the Union army and two to the Confederate. X.

FROM BOSTON.

The Harvard College Regatta—Two Exciting Races—The Winning Crews.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

The annual regatta of the Harvard Boat Club took place on the Charles River course, foot of Beacon street, this afternoon. There was a large attendance of spectators, and almost as much interest was manifested in the result of the races as if Yale had been a contestant. The rowing on this occasion vindicated the superiority of the Harvards for skill and endurance with the oar over any boating clubs in this city or vicinity, and showed, also, that they are determined to maintain the high standard of Old Harvard. There is something associated with the annual Harvard College Regatta that renders the contest between the classes peculiarly attractive. The enthusiasm displayed on such occasions is more genuine, perhaps, than that about the most exciting events of the ordinary sporting world. The generous rivalry of the classes, the extraordinary struggle to beat by a "length," and the patience, self-control, obedience and endurance shown are all warmly appreciated by the crowd, composed, as it is, in part of men who have left the collegiate shades far behind them, and who look back upon their *alma mater* with affection, feeling young again. The rowing was advertised to commence at 5:30 P. M., but on this, as on all similar occasions, there was backwardness in pushing the preliminaries incident to the "start." The ladies were out in goodly numbers, and evinced great interest in the sport. In fact, they were among the most enthusiastic of the spectators.

There were two races. The prize of the first race consisted of six silver goblets; in the second race the first prize was the Beacon Cup and six silver goblets, and the second prize, six silver goblets. The entries were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—*Junior Second Crew*—H. G. Atwater, (stroke,) W. M. Sargent, J. D. Brannan, F. Low, F. Palmer, H. Brett, (bow.)

Junior Third Crew—F. Rawle, (stroke,) G. G. Willard, C. L. Haywood, J. J. Myers, E. Read, W. S. Hall, (bow.)

Sophomore Second Crew—J. W. Sanger, (stroke,) G. Adams, Louis Curtis, A. L. Huntington, A. A. Lawrence, H. G. Lunt, (bow.)

SECOND RACE.—*Junior Class Crew*—H. Richards, (stroke,) J. L. Silsbee, H. W. Putnam, W. S. Whitwell, R. M. Lawrence, H. M. Howe, (bow.)

Sophomore Class Crew.—T. Parsons, (stroke,) S. V. R. Thayer, F. Kidder, E. M. Low, B. Adams, George Willis, (bow.)

Freshman Class Crew—F. O. Lyman, (stroke,) G. J. Jones, S. W. Rice, G. Bass, W. B. Manwaring, N. G. Read, (bow.)

Scientific and Law Schools Crew—G. Hawthorne, (stroke,) R. H. Jerome, H. B. Sargent, J. J. McCook, W. Rowland, R. W. Bayley, (bow.)

The last-named crew was made up of an equal number of men from the two schools. The judges of the race were W. W. RICHARDS, A. P. LORING and G. W. HOLDREDGE. The signal from the judges' boat had hardly sounded for the appearance of the contestants, when out shot into the river the youths whose claims for superiority were about to be measured. After the rules of the race and the character of the prizes to be awarded were announced, the competitors struck out into the track at the signal. The distance rowed was three miles—a mile and a half and return.

The first race was for three beacon cups and six silver goblets. The boats got a handsome start. The freshmen came in first, scientifics second, sophomores next, the juniors lagging behind. Time—20:59¼; 21:15; 21:52; 21:58¼. In the second race, the junior third, touched the judges' rope first and sophomores second. Time of winning boat, 16:03; sophomores 16:17.

The prizes were then awarded amid the cheers of the friends of each crew.

At the annual regatta in 1866 there were four competing boats, with crews of six each—the Junior class crew, the Sophomore class crew, the Freshman class crew, and the Scientific crew. On that occasion the freshmen won the race (three miles) in 20:04; Scientifics in 20:41. The Juniors were three lengths behind. Last year the first race was won by the Juniors, time, 21:55; time of the Freshmen, 22:12. In the second race the Scientifics won in 20:23; the Freshmen came in 20:38; and the Sophomores in 21.

VIGIL.

The National Shooting Festival.

The Committee of the American Sharpshooters' Association appointed to invite the President and both Houses of Congress, have returned from Washington. The resolution adopted in the House of Representatives accepting the invitation has been telegraphed before. The President has notified his intention to be present at the opening ceremonies if possible. The following letter of the Speaker of the House was received yesterday by the Committee of Organization:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: If the rules of the House allowed me to be absent when it is in session, I should be delighted to attend your National Shooting Festival, both on account of its intrinsic interest and because its aim, as stated by you, is to "cultivate the unity and harmony of the different nationalities representing the power, civilization and progress of the American Republic." Hoping that it may have this happy effect and that we may enjoy a national peace, so that for generations to come your rifles may be aimed only at the target which is the symbol of your society, I am, respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

To MAX MORGENTHAU, Secretary of American Sharpshooters' Society.

Prizes are coming in very numerously now, and exceed $13,000. The prize given by the American Sharpshooters to the grand Festival, to be held next month in Vienna, Austria, will be shipped by the Hamburg steamer, on Tuesday next. It is a grand square piano, (STEINWAY,) of the some kind as that which received so much attention in Paris, and has been manufactured at the price of $1,500. Gen. SIGEL gave this extremely elegant piano, yesterday afternoon, in charge of the Austrian Consul-General VON BROSE, Esq., who will forward it to its place of destination. The European delegates to the Singing Festival being present at this transaction, it received the character of an solemn demonstration. Gen. SIGEL made a lengthy address to those present, and was very warmly applauded.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HORSE FED BY FALSE PRETENCES.—Our readers have doubtless noticed the very large cart-frame slung jauntily between two immense wheels and on the curtains of the frame an almost interminable inscription purporting to be the name of some express company. The driver of this cart has secured the attention of a police magistrate by an alleged attempt to feed the horse attached to it at another man's expense. Dr. EDWARD VANDERPOEL, No. 121 Amity-street, appeared, yesterday, before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court and averred that this driver, WM. S. CUTTER by name, had represented himself as the Superintendent of the Transatlantic Steamship Express Company, having an office in Bleecker-street, and desired stabling for a horse and room for a wagon. Dr. VANDERPOEL, imposed upon by this high-sounding title, furnished the accommodations required, and only discovered that the great Express Company consisted only of CUTTER and the horse and cart when the bill amounted to $32. This bill CUTTER did not pay, and therefore Dr. VANDERPOEL alleged that he had been guilty of false and fraudulent representations, and CUTTER, being arraigned, characterized the Doctor's story as partly true and partly false. In order to settle the points in dispute CUTTER was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ARREST OF JUVENILE THIEVES.—On Friday evening, Officer MCMERNEY, of the Fifth Precinct Police, detected seven lads, named Michael Hedan, Thomas Palister, Michael Doran, Mathew Cook, Thomas Moran, Charles Qualey and Bernard Clancy, whose ages range from 9 to 13 years, in the unoccupied premises, No. 58 Walker-street, owned by Dr. THOMAS C. CHALMERS, which are at present undergoing repairs. In their possession was found about $20 worth of lead pipe which they had stolen and packed away in a bag preparatory to removal. On examining the building it was found that it had been stripped of all the lead and iron water and gas pipes, the faucets and washstands had been broken and removed, partition walls torn down, the lead and tin torn off the roof, window glass and sashes demolished, and the sash weights stolen. The total damage to the building is estimated at $1,500. It also appeared that the young thieves had made the unoccupied building their home, as a small stove was found on the second floor, by means of which they had cooked their meals, which were principally supplied by thefts from the markets. The young thieves were brought before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

THE GERMAN SINGERS.—Another delegate from Europe to the great Singing Festival, to be held in Chicago, Mr. GOTTHOLD, representing the Teutonia Society of Paris, France, presented his credentials yesterday to the New-York Committee and was offered the hospitality of the United New-York Singing Societies. Yesterday the delegates were the guests of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS. After having been shown their immense factory in Fifty-third street, the delegates visited Central Park and Central Park Garden, and were entertained at night by all the New-York Societies in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Probably 3,000 singers were present—the intense heat preventing any thorough enjoyment. To-day a steamboat excursion to College Point is intended, and the departure for Chicago will take place to-morrow night.

THE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN AVENUE D.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest at the Eleventh Precinct Station House, yesterday, over the remains of ALEXANDER FREW, the lad who was run over and killed by car No. 41 of the Dry Dock line, at the corner of Avenue D and Thirteenth-street, as previously published in the TIMES. From the testimony taken before the Coroner it appeared that the boy was riding on the lower step of a stage, and in turning out of the track was thrown across the track in front of the car, which passed over his neck, killing him almost instantly. It also appeared that the driver of the car was blameless in the matter, as it was impossible for him to stop the car in time to prevent the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The lad was 9½ years of age, and resided with his parents at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue D.

TROUBLE ABOUT A PIANO.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. CATHARINE E. VREELAND, of No. 32 West Fifty-fifth-street, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged by EDDINGTON B. DECKER, of No. 4 Bleecker-street, with stealing a piano worth $475. It appeared that Mrs. VREELAND purchased the piano, to be paid for by installment, and with the agreement that it was not to be removed from her then residence without the consent of Mr. DECKER. Subsequently the piano was taken to Washington, D. C., as she says, with Mr. DECKER's consent, but which he denies. This question, which is the only one open between the parties, was set down for examination on Monday at 10 o'clock. Meantime the defendant, through his counsel, refused to accept the parole of the prisoner for her appearance, and she was committed in default on $1,000 bail.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University was held on Friday night in their hall in the University Buildings. The Butler prizes for essays were awarded to the successful competitors, after which the Society listened to an address by A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., of the Class of 1860. His subject was "The Student's Difficulties in Obtaining Excellence." It was received with favor, and a vote of thanks was awarded to the orator. After partaking of a bountiful collation the Society reassembled and listened to reminiscences detailed by the elder graduates.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED GERMAN.—An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN at the Morgue, yesterday, in the case of RICHARD HAMBRUCH, a native of Germany, 60 years of age, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night laboring under the effects of a large quantity of laudanum which he had taken at No. 321 West Twenty-eighth-street, with suicidal intent, and died on Friday night. The testimony taken on the inquest did not reveal any motive for the suicide. A verdict of suicide by poison was rendered.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. F. Allen, of Albany; Hon. E. C. Myers, of Ogdensburg; Hon. W. F. Hubbard, of Watertown, and Hon. John A. Colliers, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Meade is at the Everett House. Sir Anthony Trollope, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

SHOPLIFTING.—Officer LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, *alias* Smith, on a charge of robbing the Grand-street store of LORD & TAYLOR of a piece of lace valued at $11 by the shoplifting process. The stolen property having been found in his possession, he was committed for trial by Justice SHANDLEY, sitting at the Essex Market Police Court.

ARREST OF FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—MARY LEACRAFT and MARGARET BYRNES were arrested yesterday by Detective IRVING, of the Central Department, having been detected in the act of stealing three boxes of lace collars from the store of ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., in Canal-street. Under MARGARET's dress was found concealed a large pocket, such as is usually carried by shoplifters. The women were locked up at Police Headquarters.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning JOHN THOMAS HEWITT, aged four years and four months, a son of the janitor at the United States Hotel, fell down a flight of stairs from the second to the third floor, and received such severe injuries that he died soon after. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—CHARLES ROTH and PETER DUFFEY, residents of the tenement house No. 385 Madison-street, quarreled yesterday, and blows following words, ROTH was beaten over the head by DUFFEY, who was armed with a heavy club. The wounds were so serious that DUFFEY, who had been arrested, was held in $500 bail to answer by Justice SHANDLEY.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN has issued the following licenses during the week: Second-hand dealers, 11; junk shops,21; coaches, 246; expresses, 8; venders, 13; public carts, 41; dirt-carts, 17; drivers, 31; porters, 1—total, 389. Fines received, $12. Total receipts $1,847 50.

CORRECTION.—A paragraph in the TIMES of yesterday relating to an affray between PATRICK MCCOFFREY and JOHN FOGARTY, in which the former was represented as the assailant, was incorrect, as he was the party assailed and injured.

A CURIOSITY.—A rooster which was beheaded three months ago, yet "still lives," is advertised as on exhibition in this City. It is to be hoped that so tough a fowl may continue to exist, and never be inflicted on any hungry dinner party.

MINOR ITEMS.—An unknown man, who is supposed to be C. E. NORCROSS, of Trenton, N. J., was found on Friday evening by Officer RODEMOND, of the Broadway Squad, lying insensible at the corner of Broadway and Amity-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. In his pocketbook were found $65 in money and a promissory note for $1,600.... SARAH GREEN, a colored woman, fell at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth-street yesterday morning, and sustained severe injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....During the past week the police made 1,661 arrests....Two hundred and fifty pounds of spoiled meat, already prepared for chopping, were seized by Meat Inspectors ACKER and HARTELL, of the Sanitary Squad, at WISEBURGH's sausage factory, No. 99 Ridge-street. The meat was removed to the offal dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street.....Yesterday morning, a scaffold erected at the building in Broad-street, near Broadway, in process of alteration, gave way, precipitating three laborers who were at work on it at the time, to the sidewalk. DANIEL DELEVAN and THOMAS DOUGHERTY were slightly injured and were taken home....PATRICK MURPHY, a laborer, fell from the rocks at Forty-second-street and First-avenue and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....ANDREW SHIELDS, living at No. 225 Delancey-street, while at work at the foot of Stanton-street, fell from the dumping ground into a scow, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....JAMES SULLIVAN, a lad, while playing on a fire-escape at No. 36 Cherry-street, fell from the third story to the ground, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUPERVISORS AND THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—A week ago Supervisor SCHOLES made an onslaught on the Superintendents of the Poor, in a speech which he made in the Board of Supervisors, charging that much of the county money intended for the support of the poor was used in paying for sumptuous dinners given to political friends of the Superintendents at the Almshouse every Wednesday. The investigating committee which was appointed in consequence of these charges has been in session for two days, but, so far, has failed to obtain evidence of such a nature as would have justified the charges made by Mr. SCHOLES. Mr. JOHN C. VANDERVEER, a former warden of the Almshouse, has testified, however, to a condition of things existing in his time which were rather out of character in any institution such as an almshouse. In his time it was a custom to entertain the visitors (some of them)—friends of the Superintendents of the Poor, with whisky, brandy, &c., besides the usual dinners, and to hold an annual masquerade. One of the masquerade parties was distinguished for extraordinary disturbance outside, after—not before—the drinking of the whisky. Mr. VANDERVEER said that he had been removed to make room for a political favorite of the Superintendents—one of another party. Meantime the Committee, who are investigating the alleged frauds of the Superintendents are paid a per diem fee for every session they hold, a matter which it is understood in no way tends to diminish the weight of taxation in Kings County.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT DIFFICULTIES.—In order to make the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn a fixture beyond hope of dissolution, steps were taken at the last session of the State Legislature to establish new orders in connection with it, providing for several persons importunate for offices, and the success of these movements appears to have somewhat complicated Fire Department matters, so that they are not now so easily comprehended by ordinary citizens. One of these new arrangements was the election by the Board of Trustees, within what is known as the "fire limits," of a Superintendent and Inspectors of Buildings. This election was held recently, and after the polls were closed the result was announced. The result having been contrary to what the promises of certain voters warranted certain candidates to expect, the voters have since made affidavits as to how they voted, showing thereby that if the votes were in accordance with the affidavits, the election must have resulted otherwise. The consequence is an Investigating Committee of firemen to inquire into charges of fraud at the election made against Justice JOHN DELMAR, who was a teller of election, and is alleged to have read off other names than those which were on the ballots. The Fire Department is in great tribulation on the subject, and impatiently await the result of the investigation now pending.

BROOKLYN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.—The Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, having organized under the charter, the following officers have been elected: S. B. CHITTENDEN, President; N. D. MORGAN, Vice-President; WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer; S. B. CHITTENDEN, Jr., Secretary. The following-named gentlemen have been added to the Board of Directors: Messrs. B. D. SILLIMAN, J. P. ROBINSON, SIDNEY GREEN, A. J. NEWTON and Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D. No less than two hundred and sixty-six patients have been treated at the Hospital since it opened on the 15th of April. The Hospital occupies a good central location, and is daily frequented by persons seeking relief from impaired vision or imperfect hearing.

NEW-JERSEY.

PARADE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fourteenth parade of the Newark Fire Department took place in that City yesterday. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the arrangements for the parade could not have been better. All the engine companies of the district were in attendance, with the exception of Engine Company No. 1, which refused to participate inasmuch as it was not allowed a prior place to two older organizations. At 11 o'clock, the only invited Company—Hose Company No. 9 of Williamsburg—was received by Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and escorted to a bountiful collation. The Brooklynites presented an excellent appearance, and were headed by a full band. At 1:45 the line was formed in Park-place, and at 2 the procession moved in three divisions, escorted by a squad of Police under Sergt. KERWIN. At the City Hall the companies were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. Along the whole line of route the gallant men were greeted by hurrahs and waving of handkerchiefs, and in honor of the occasion the Stars and Stripes floated from various public and private buildings.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a German, named ANTON DOST, attempted to commit suicide. For some time past he had been unwell and out of work. A few days ago he got a job to do, but could not perform it; and believing there was no hope of a successful living for him in this life he determined to drown himself. With this intent he jumped off the railroad bridge a short distance from the Hoboken Ferry into the water, but was rescued by a man named JOHN SCHULTZ. DOST is a man about 40 years of age, and is apparently unhealthy and careworn. Judge POPE gave the unfortunate man $5 and paid his fare to Perth Amboy, where he hopes to be able to obtain work.

LARCENIES.—EDWARD DEVINE, FLORENCE O'CONNOR and JAMES MCCARTHY were sent for trial yesterday on a charge of having stolen $2 75 from the store of Mrs. NAGLE, No. 49 Newark-avenue....JOHN REILLY and DANIEL REARDON, arrested by Detective MCWILLIAMS on a charge of grand larceny, were also sent for trial. They broke into a house at the corner of Jersey-avenue and Wayne-street and stole a quantity of lead pipe.

THISTLES, CARROTS AND RELIGION.—A strange legacy of $1,000 is left to the Reformed Church of Peapack, by the will of JACOB J. TIGER, deceased, upon condition that the church grounds be kept free from Canada thistles and wild carrots, and if the growth of such foul weeds are permitted to any extent, then the legacy is to be forfeited.

ACCIDENTS.—A man, named DANIEL MCNEILLE, was seriously injured yesterday, at Denville, his foot having been crushed under a car of one of the coal trains. He attempted to couple two cars when the train started and a wheel passed over his foot, almost severing his toes. He was removed to his home in State-street, Newark.

ROBBERY.—A man, named JOHN MURPHY, was arrested at Elizabeth yesterday, on the charge of robbing the schooner *Fashion* of a quantity of pork, paint and rigging. He was held for trial.

WHY SHOULD PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION" for the complexion be patronized by the strong-minded sisterhood? Because it tends to make every lady a "bloomer." Sold by all druggists.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP,"
for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP THE SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

A Favorite Method.
HORACE WATERS & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly, until paid. Twenty-five new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at a bargain for cash.—*Advertisement.*

Capillary Adornments.
The best is the cheapest. Use BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. First premium awarded. Sold by all druggists. Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av.

Eye-Glasses and Spectacles.
To strengthen and improve the sight.
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Chickering's, Waters', and other first-class new pianos for rent and rent applied if purchased, for sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash at WATERS & CO.'S. No. 481 Broadway.

Brilliant and Powerful Race-course. Opera, Marine and Field Glasses, of new construction SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

A Meerschaum of Pollak & Son is the best, is the cheapest. Store No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st. Repairing done Boiling $1.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Medicines strictly pure and prescriptions prepared with care.

A Meerschaum of Pollak & Son is the best, the cheapest. Store No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing. Boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

SMITH—CAMPBELL.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, June 11, by Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, L. JAQUELIN SMITH to MARY, daughter of Jno. Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

BRAMM.—On Saturday, June 13, HARRY B., infant son of Sarah and the late George Bramm, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 21 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BLANKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 10, after a short and painful illness, JOHN J. BLANKLEY, aged 52 years.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

The Companions of Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation at their rooms on Sunday, the 14th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy Companion, John J. Blankley.

JAMES M. ROWAN, H. P.

WM. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 13, 1868.

COOK.—On Friday, June 12, GEORGE W. COOK, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the late John H. Bowie, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAIDLAW.—On Friday, June 12, at 3¾ P. M., in the 62d year of her age, MARGARET HAMILTON, wife of Alexander Laidlaw, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander H. Laidlaw, Hudson City, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

SENIOR.—At Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, EDWARD H. SENIOR, aged 52 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Darcy Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M.; also Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M.; also Gramercy Lodge No. 537, and the fraternity in general, also the New-York Light Guard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. S. D. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York City, on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 13, JENNIE M., wife of John W. Tompkins, and only daughter of Edward D. and Jane DeLamater, aged 27 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her brother, Leander W. DeLamater, No. 138 East 27th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay, L. I., for interment on Monday morning.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER BROADWAY and 56th-st.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor of Bloomingdale Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

EBENEZER MISSION, N. E. CORNER 8th-av. and 46th-st.—Sunday School 2½ P. M. Preaching at 3:45. Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS. All are cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Dr. ROACHE, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.
SPLENDID 5TH-AV. RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Buildings,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee,
The house and lot on the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and 31st-st., with a front of 25 feet 4 inches on the avenue (and same in the rear) by 100 feet deep, known as the residence of the late Franklin F. Randolph.
Also, the lot in the rear of above premises, having a front on 31st-st. of 25 feet and in depth 91 feet 1 inch on the west line; 74 feet 5 inches on the east line, and 39 feet in width on the rear.
Maps at the office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET,
A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF MODERN MUSIC.
SIXTY BOOKS, 50 CENTS EACH.
Selections of Piano-forte Music:
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Classical Piano-forte Album, Thirty Easy Movements, from the great composers.....50c
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Irish, Welsh, Scotch and English Melodies, One Hundred, for Piano-forte.....50c
"These editions of the Messrs. Boosey are printed on good paper, in clear, legible characters, and should meet with favor, not alone for these reasons and on account of the low price at which they are sold, 50 cents each, but from the intrinsic excellence which marks the selection of the works, bringing the most important musical compositions within the reach of all classes."—*New-York Express, May 30.*
BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS to be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., both morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—First regular monthly meeting at 8 o'clock, MONDAY EVENING, June 15, for permanent organization and appointment of committees. Young men intending to join in the work of the Association, and all persons interested, are requested to be present.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, June 14, by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st. The Alumni of the University and the friends of Christian education are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor. The first annual sermon will be preached SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free and strangers welcomed. Evening service at 7¾ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. THOMAS, D. D., of California, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Pastor Rev. S. A. BAKER, and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. EMNEY V. BUCK. Seats free. Come one, come all. United Band of Brothers will conduct the services on Tuesday evening.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. P. YEAMAN, Pastor of 42d-st. Baptist Church, will preach at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 54th-st., at 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock, in Reformed Church, Yorkville, 85th-st., near 2d-av. Subject for discussion—*Sunday Schools in Summer.*

REV. DR. WESTON WILL REPEAT, by request, the sermon on *The Promiscuous Interchange of Pulpits*, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 14. Service commences at 7¾ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

GREAT REUNION MEETING.—A PUBlic meeting in behalf of Presbyterian reunion will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, June 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. Addresses will be made by ministers and elders.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at Irving Hall, SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE HERALD of Life and Coming Kingdom, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Also, at 10½ A. M., preaching by Elder WM. KOWORTH. Subject—*Did the Thief go to Paradise the day he died?*

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—"LORD willing," Rev. JAS. MATHEWS will preach on SUNDAY in the Hall No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All who love the "old" way are invited.

REV. L. S. WEED, PASTOR OF ALLEN-st. Methodist E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., will preach at 10½ and 7¾. Evening subject—*The Crucifixion.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free; all invited.

DODWORTH HALL.—PROF. W. H. CHANEY discourses upon *Astronomy, Scripturally and Spiritually Considered*, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. J. H. HALL discourses upon *The Religious Element of Spiritualism*, at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday School at 9½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING, Pastor's Anniversary sermon. In the EVENING Rev. A. J. CANFIELD will preach.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGER, will conclude the discourse on the *State of the Church* in the evening.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Dr. NEWELL, pastor, will preach to young men, by request of the University of New-York, SUNDAY EVENING at 8¼ o'clock. The public generally invited.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. CHAS. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, June 14. Morning service, 10¾; evening, 7½.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JANE-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

IS THE SOUL IMMORTAL?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life.*

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, will preach MORNING, 10½, and AFTERNOON, 3½.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES, INSPIRATIONal Speaker, will address the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.; Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE—84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on subjects connected with the Coming of the Lord on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½. Seats free. No collection.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, 17TH-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by J. L. FLOYD, of Boston.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-AV. and 21st-st., (Dr. ROGERS')—Rev. Dr. RAY PALMER will preach in this church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and until further notice.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by Rev. C. G. Foss, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES C. HOWARD, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 216 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13, 1868.

3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111½	100	Bank of Commerce	130
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	112¼	20	Cent. National	109½
			100	Cum. Coal Pf.	33½
			200	West. U. Tel.	37¼
30,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '64	109⅝	20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	109
1,000	do	110	75	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	110⅛	10	N. Y. Cen.	134½
9,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	113⅜	100	do	134⅝
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	106	100	Erie R. ...b30	70
			600	do	70
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	97½	100	Hud. R. R.	141½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	73⅝	100	do ...2d call	141
,000	do	93⅝	40	Nor. & Wor.	90
20,000	do ...2d call	73¼	400	Reading R.	96¾
16,000	do		400	do ...2d call	96⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	72½	300	C. & N. W. R.	69½
2,000	do ...2d call	72⅜	200	do	69⅝
5,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c	55⅝	10	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
25,000	do	55⅝	100	do ...b30	89⅝
500	Virginia 6s, New	55	100	do ...b30	89¼
3,000	do	55¼	100	do	89⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	84	100	Ill. Cen. R.	154⅝
2,000	N. C. St. 6s...x c	69	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87
2,000	do	67⅝	12	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	92
8,000	do	68⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞
4,000	do	68⅝	500	do ...s30	81⅝
3,000	N. Car. State 6s,		200	do ...2d call b15	81⅝
	new	67⅝	800	do ...b30	82
20,000	Missouri 6s	93⅝	700	Clev. & Tol.	106⅝
10,000	do	93⅝	100	do	107¼
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	96	300	do	107½
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	115	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	103
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds.	95	200	do	102½
			100	Chic. & R. I.	103¾
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. e	96	100	do	103⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	100	do	103⅝
9,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	99⅝	550	do	103⅝
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	98⅝	100	do ...b60	103⅝
1,000	do	100	300	Tol., W. & W.	48½
20,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	92	150	P., F. W. & C.	111
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	95	200	Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
5,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	82½	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	91
5,000	do ...2d call	82⅝	100	Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	104½
1,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	83	100	Mil. & St. P.	65

SECOND BOARD.

65,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111⅜	8,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116½	5,000	U. S. 6s, O. W. L. half yearly	113¼
285,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	112⅜	85,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	113⅜
62,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	110¼	50,000	do	113½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	110⅜	0,000	do	113⅜
220,000	do	110⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Mer U. Ex	28½	200	M. S. & N. I.	89⅝
300	Quicksilver	26¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	37¼	200	Clev. & Pitts. ...s30	87
300	N. Y. Cen.	134⅞	200	do	87
1500	do	[illegible]	500	Clev. & Tol.	107⅝
1800	Erie R.	69⅝	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	104
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	109½	200	do ...s30	103⅞
50	do	109	400	do	103⅞
600	Reading R.	96⅝	200	do ...b3	104
00	do ...s10	96½	200	do ...b3	104½
400	do ...b5	96⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	69⅝
100	M. & St. P.	65⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	57	100	P., F. W. & C.	111⅛
200	U. S. Ex.	55	100	M. S. & N. I.	89½
800	Quicksilver	26	100	O. & Miss. R.	29½
20	Amer. Ex.	53	500	Clev. & Pitts.	87½
200	Pacific Mail	96⅝	200	do ...s30	87¼
100	do	96⅝	100	do ...c	87⅜
100	do ...b15	96⅝	200	do	87⅜
100	do ...s5	96½	400	Cl. & Tol.	106⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	500	do	106⅝
1000	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅝	200	do	106⅝
200	Erie R. ...b30	70	1800	do	106½
200	do	70	200	Chi. R. I. & P. ...s60	103⅝
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	110	300	do	103⅞
1200	Reading R.	97	400	Chi. & N. W.	69⅝
1000	do b60 of 15	96⅜	500	do	69⅛
1800	do	97⅛	100	do ...b10	69⅞
400	do ...s4	97	400	do	69⅞
500	do ...b3	97⅛	200	do ...c	69⅝
400	do ...s5	97	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅝
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77⅝	800	do	82⅛

SATURDAY, June 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 140@139⅞@139¾@139⅝ ℘ cent., a fraction easier than on Friday. The Gold for cash delivery was abundant, and a moderate interest was paid for carrying over balances. The Export by the day's steamers amounted to $1,273,135, making for the whole week $2,967,321. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $1,761,000 for Customs, and paid out $620,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $3,134,900 on their Specie averages, and gain $380,812 in Greenbacks. Their Loans and General Deposit Line increase, each about $1,500,000. The rates for Money to the Brokers closed at 3@4 ℘ cent. per annum on Stock collateral and Gold. There was a superabundant offering, as customary on Saturday, when the market is easy and two days' interest is to be made by the lender. Exchange on London firm at 110⅛@110¼ ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange showed much animation in the Public Funds at advancing rates, and on orders to buy for heavy sums of 1867s, and the old 5-20s of 1862. The other descriptions were equally firm in price, and the May and November 5-20s of 1864-65 advanced to 110½@110⅝. The 10-40s were wanted at 106 at the close of the day. The Border State Bonds were also active and at full prices, and the Railway Bonds and Shares generally firm, with a buoyant speculation in Reading and a strong demand for Northwest Preferred and New-York Central. Erie recovered to 70⅛@70¼. The Miscellaneous list was steady in prices, but with only a moderate movement.

At 3.30 P. M., the rule for closing the Exchange on Saturdays, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	105⅝	106	Virginia 6s	55⅝	55⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝	112⅜	Missouri	93⅜	93⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113½	113⅜	Northwest	68⅞	69⅞
N. Y. Central	134⅞	135	N. West Pref.	81⅞	82⅛
Erie	69⅞	70¼	Rock Island	103⅝	103⅞
Hudson	141	141½	Fort Wayne	111	111½
Reading	96	97½	W. U. Telegraph	37½	37⅜
Mich. Southern	89	89¼	St. Paul Pref.	77¼	77⅜
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29⅞	St. Paul Com.	65	65
Pittsburgh	87	88½	Pacific Mail	96	96½
Toledo	107⅝	106⅞	American Gold	140	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	72½	72⅝	Bills on London	110½	110½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent. reg. '81	111½	5-20 coup., 1867	113½
500 & 1,000, 1881	116⅝	Oregon W. L., 1881	112
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110½	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¼	7 3-10 2d series	109¼
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	113¼	7 3-10 3d series	109⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Ocean	108
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	120¼
Merchants'	121	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	129	Bank of N. America	111
Union	119	Hanover	115½
America	147	Metropolitan	134
Phenix	108	East River	102
North River	115	Market	117½
Tradesmen's	147	Nassau	105
Fulton	159	Shoe and Leather	120½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Corn Exchange	130
National	112	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	116	St. Nicholas	108
Leather Manuf's	175	Manuf's & Merch'ts	104
Seventh Ward	115	Central National	109½
State of New-York	116	Fourth National	109
Commerce	129½	Ninth National	110¾
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	120	Tenth National	105½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100½
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois war loan	100½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	73½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	72½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Virginia 6s. new bds	55
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	96½	Georgia 6s	88
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	96½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	96
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	94	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	68⅝
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Missouri 6s	93¼
Illinois reg., 1860	109	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅝
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860	100½	Louisiana 6s	58½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	100½	N. Y. Gaslight Co.	135
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100½	Manhattan Gas Co.	200
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½	Citizens' Gas Co.	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	86	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	133	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	131	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	97½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., '75	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	113½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99⅝
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	95½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	91½
[illegible] Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	79	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G'ts	109	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94½
Lack. & West'n. bds	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	82½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,191,038 21; payments, $796,318 30; balance, $96,960,267 31. The receipts include for Customs, $230,000; for Gold Notes, $110,000.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending June 12, 1868, was $3,806,319.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of May ult., and of the earnings and expenses for first five months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

From	1868.	1867.
Freight	$379,354	$360,563
Passengers	208,344	199,616
Express matter	8,307	8,626
Mail	7,825	7,825
Rent of Railway	7,083	7,083
Miscellaneous	1,000	2,768
Total	$611,914	$586,484
Expenses	427 528	349,819
Net earnings	$184,386	$236,664
Earnings from Jan. 1 to May 31	$3,181,006	$2,872,914
Expenses from Jan. 1 to May 31	2,028,389	1,950,952
Net earnings for 5 months	$1,152,616	$921,961

The comparison of expenses this May is made to appear unfavorable, first, because the same items last year were unusually light in May and correspondingly heavy in June, and secondly, because the Indiana taxes were anticipated by a month this year. The next return will doubtless equalize these discrepancies.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

Respecting the interest upon the Virginia debt, the Baltimore *Sun*, June 11, says:

> "There was a better feeling as regards Virginia State securities in the market yesterday, growing out of a more correct understanding of the status of the Virginia State debt, and the absence of exaggerated reports in relation to the July interest. There is authority for saying that it is by no means certain that the interest will not yet be paid. As regards the State debt, the total is $44,600,000, but this is represented by interests in railroads amounting to $17,563,299, and $10,400,000 in the James River and Kanawha Canal, making a total of $27,963,299, and if West Virginia assumes one-third of the whole debt as her share, it will leave less than $30,000,000 as the debt proper of Virginia represented by the railroad and canal interests enumerated, and in round numbers about $28,000,000. The exhibit is favorable, and under proper management the bonds of Virginia will pay their interest as punctually and rank as high as those of Tennessee and North Carolina."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Before Justice Barbour.

ACTION ON CONTRACT—WHAT TO BE PROVEN.

Olivia Ballou vs. William J. Mortimer.—This was an action brought by plaintiff, Miss Ballou, to recover the sum of $420 71 for services in instructing the children of defendant for upwards of two years. Defendant in his answer admits an indebtedness of $150, but refuses to pay more, alleging that the sum of $150 was all the plaintiff's services were worth. Plaintiff's attorney examined but one witness and rested his case. Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had not proven her contract. Plaintiff's counsel strenuously opposed the motion, and Judge Barbour allowed a juror to be withdrawn, and the case adjourned until October next, with leave to plaintiff's attorney to amend his complaint.

L. B. Wells, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, A. B. Sage, Esq., of counsel; A. W. Lord, Esq., defendant's attorney, and A. W. Carey, Esq., of counsel.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Of Patrick Nealis, Myer Phineas, Ann Lynch, Jesse Tanton, Edward Schmidt, Henry Senff, Bertha Reimann, Elizabeth Cauldwell, Henry Raab, Prescilla Bremner, Alexander Dunn, Patrick Kearney, Joseph Schultz, Henry Schaefer, John Cox, George Mortimer.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Isabella Flemming, John H. Schawcross, Michael Torrey, Magdalena Echenfells, Henry Porlis, Maria Clagborn, George Hambridge, Henry Heit, Julius Ladruff, Mary Yung, Fanny Waunbacker, Edward Gaubadan, Albert M. Waterhouse, Tome Russell, James Bracken, Adam Boher, Eliza Gardand, Bridget Shaw, Ann C. Taylor, Benj. H. Bates, John Byrnes, Elam W. Newell.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Emily Curran was appointed guardian of Wm. Sullivan, Burkhard Strauss of Gottieb Waunbacker, Wilhelmina F. Howell of Mary E. Conner, Magdalene Deihls of Sarah J. Taylor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 13.

By Judge Ingraham.

Heens *vs.* Heens; motion granted.

Archer, &c., *vs.* Schultz et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Union Paper Collar Company *vs.* The Metropolitan Paper Company; motion granted to increase the bond to $10,000, &c.

Adriatic Insurance Company *vs.* Bradley et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Bernheim *vs.* Hoffheimer et al.; motion denied.

Crittenden *vs.* Van Duzer et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Ocean National Bank *vs.* Litchfield; motion for commission granted without stay of proceedings.

Kelly *vs.* Howland et al.; motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Judge Garvin.

L. Satterlee *vs.* N. DeCormean et al.; motion granted without costs.

J. Pendul, &c., *vs.* Second-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted on terms.

E. Seguin *vs.* E. Millett; motion granted and commission issued.

J. P. B. Bors *vs.* E. Gommery; proceedings dismissed with $10 costs.

J. Roth *vs.* J. Jones; motion granted, and defendant to furnish another surety.

Phebe A. Henderson *vs.* Alexander Henderson; default opened on payment of $20 costs on or before June 18, 1868; judgment to stand as security, and consenting to a reference to hear and determine and accept five days' notice of reference.

R. Parker *vs.* S. E. Morse, Jr.; motion granted without costs.

J. Ahern *vs.* W. Dougherty; motion for reference granted and referee appointed.

M. Chamberlain *vs.* C. A. L. Blanchard et al.; order granted.

H. Zander *vs.* H. Meyer; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Robertson.

J. Cocks *vs.* W. C. Rhinelander; case settled; papers in the Clerk's Office.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar of yesterday dwindled far below its immediate predecessors, and showed but fourteen cases of assault and battery, eleven of petit larceny, and one of keeping a disorderly house. None of these twenty-six cases were of any public importance, and few contained any elements to make them of any general interest. The episode of

A FLUSTERED ATTORNEY

was the chief break in the monotony of the morning. William Calnar being brought to the bar on the complaint of Margaret Calnar, his wife, upon a charge of assaulting her, she deposed with distinctness and particularity as to the beating, and said that the husband had done nothing for her support for a long time past, and had no money. This last fact being apparently contradicted by the appearance of counsel for the prisoner, the wife explained that this counsel—one Andrews by name—had obtained her bank book, and having drawn $25, which he had retained, had then returned the book to her. Justice Dowling, looking at the counsel, had memories of the long-ago vivified, and proceeded to tell him that he had been sent to the State Prison for complicity in the riots of '63. "Therefore," said the Justice, "you cannot practice in this Court, and have been told so before. Now, take your hat and leave, and don't appear here again until you are forced here by an officer." Andrews understood the hint, intended to be conveyed and left. The Court then disposed of the case in hand, by finding Calnar guilty and suspending judgment.

CONTRASTED FACTS.

A certain sort of enterprise that is closely akin to gullibility, a day or two since, portrayed Edward Carr and Alexander Parfeil as two ravenous City sharks, endeavoring to lure William H. Christian from the glare of the Metropolitan Hotel to some quiet corner, where they might devour his substance unobserved by the unappreciating eyes of the Police, and assaulting him in the glare because he would not go. This case being tried, it was proved that the parties are all reputable, and that their amicable relations have long been disturbed by a feud whose inception and growth was left unexplained. On the night in question, the parties meeting in the billiard room of the Metropolitan Hotel, the matter was put to the arbitrament of blows. Parfeil attacking Christian with a billiard cue, put him at once *hors du combat* and under a billiard table. Carr was acquitted, and Parfeil was fined $25.

CONTRADICTION TO BE SETTLED.

The Court has for several sessions been endeavoring to try the issue joined between the people on the relation of Sergeant McCullough, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Jennie Lewis, of No. 215 West Thirtieth-street, who, it is alleged, keeps a disorderly house. This purpose has, however, been thus far defeated by the non-appearance of Jennie, who sent excuses instead of bringing her person. Yesterday her counsel alleged that she was prostrated by sickness, and could not come, and the usual postponement would have been granted, had not Sergeant McCullough informed the Court that he had seen the lady actively performing the functions of hostess at 1 o'clock that morning. This was sufficient, and a bench warrant was issued to persuade the lady into Court.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

It will be remembered that some time ago John M. Monroe, master of a brig from Mantanzas, was convicted of violating the Health laws in concealing from the quarantine officers the information that there was cholera in that port at the time of his departure, and that he was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison. Yesterday his counsel read the affidavit of the prisoner, showing that he is an entire stranger in this City, had no knowledge that he was violating any law in what he had done, and had no money to pay the fine and could not obtain it so long as he was kept in prison. The Court therefore released him from confinement.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

Margaret S. Clark, Henry Russell, Matilda Wardlaw, Patrick Collins, Mahala L. Waddy, Wm. Wilson, Charles Quinn, John Kelly, Hannah Talmage, Robert L. Scrymser and Henry T. Taber, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Jane Lott, of the town of New-Lots; Charles Hanson, John B. Hallsted, Nicholas S. Bingher, William McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, Harriet Crommelin, Mary Ann Tilley, Lawrence Clark, Thomas Cosgrove and Joseph Carter, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Patrick McCleary, guardian for Daniel McCormick; to Wallace W. Williams, guardian for Mary E. Williams, Alice B. Williams, Ella F. Williams, Louisa Williams, Richard S. Williams and George N. Williams, minors; to Daniel H. Hopkinson, guardian for Joseph T. Martin; to Thomas Hunter, guardian for Effie L. Hogg, all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following changes are announced in the line of commissioned officers of the National Guard by Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN, for the week ending June 6:

Fourth Infantry—Turner Macan, Captain, *vice* A. W. Maxwell, promoted; Charles W. Decker, First Lieutenant, *vice* Turner Macan, promoted; William C. Smith, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wm. H. Laing, resigned; A. H. Levey, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas C. De Marcellin, promoted; John Jones, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Charles W. Decker, promoted; James H. Spencer, Second Lieutenant, original vacancy.

Forty-First Infantry—George Naylor Captain, vice L. Johnson removed from district; Elijah B. Miller, First Lieutenant, Vice George Naylor promoted.

Seventy-Second Infantry—Nehille B. Lord, Second Lieutenant, Vice Albert Baker removed from district.

Eighty-Second Infantry—Frank Strevle Captain, Vice David Devoe, removed from district; Lorenzo Onderdunk, First Lieutenant, Vice Frank Strevle promoted.

First Cavalry—Michael J. Dunn, First Lieutenant, Vice M. Donohue resigned; James McGee, Second Lieutenant, Vice M. J. Dunn, promoted; Henry Abel, Second Lieutenant, Vice George Hill, resigned.

Squadron Washington Grays, First Brigade, Cavalry.—Effingham M. Van Buren, First Lieutenant, *vice* J. M. Moses, removed from district; William H. William, Second Lieutenant, *vice* E. M. Van Buren, promoted.

RESIGNED.

The following resignations have also been accepted during the week:

Fourth Infantry—Colonel Harmon D. Hull.

Twelfth Infantry—Surgeon John W. Robie.

Fourteenth Infantry—First Lieutenant L. T. Wiggins, Second Lieutenant Joseph G. Hyer.

Seventy-first Infantry—First Lieutenant W. Carpenter.

Seventy-second Infantry—Capt. Lewis Brown, First Lieut. Hiram L. Ives.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Barclay, First Lieut. Thomas Hines.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Lieut.Col. Jason E. Mathewson.

Squadron Washington Grays, First Brigade Cavalry—Capt. Edward Conlin.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The question of the encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment having been confirmed by a vote of the members, arrangements are now actively progressing to carry out the programme. The rules of the National Rifle Association Meeting at Wimbledon, England, will be adopted as the regulations for firing, and every attempt will be made to instruct the men in the scientific use of their rifles. This sort of instruction is sadly needed in the militia, where a man often serves out his whole term of service without firing a ball cartridge, and consequently in time of war, when it becomes necessary, knows precious little about it. The prizes that have been offered for competition are quite numerous. Col. POST, on behalf of himself and the field officers, offers a prize for the company showing the best drill and discipline during the encampment, and several individual officers as well as ex-officers and friends of the regiment, have announced their intention of offering prizes for competition by both companies and individual members.

Notwithstanding the encampment, the excursion of B and D Companies to Boston remains unaffected, their drills having been well attended, and all their arrangements completed to start at the time appointed, when they will no doubt present a fine appearance. The challenge of the Montgomery Guard of Boston to the militia of the United States has been accepted by B Company, but although their acceptance was the first received it was "declined with thanks."

A special meeting of the officers is called for Friday next, to settle the details in regard to the encampment.

THE FIRST BRIGADE DRILL.

On Monday last the First Brigade, comprising the Second, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, paraded at Tompkins-square for the purpose of brigade drill and review. The Second was under command of Lieut.-Col. De Courcy, the Twelfth under Col. John Ward, and the Seventy-first under Lieut.-Col. Rockafellar, the entire strength of the brigade being about 800 men and officers. The drill was a decided success, and Gen. Ward has reason to be proud of his command.

MISCELLANEONS GOSSIP.

The drill of the Second Brigade, ordered to take place on the 11th inst., has been postponed indefinitely. The Third Brigade drill, which was prevented by the rain from taking place on Tuesday, has been postponed until the 22d inst.

Capt. Geoffrey Mott, of Company H, Fourth Regiment, has been elected Major in that command, *vice* Leonard, resigned.

In the Thirty-seventh Regiment Mr. Francis W. Leggett, formerly Captain in the Volunteer Cavalry service, and a member of the Seventh Regiment, has been elected Colonel in that regiment. It is to be hoped that the Thirty-seventh will go ahead now and gain experience from the past.

In the Ninth Regiment, Adjt. Wm. Seward has been elected Major *vice* Strong, resigned, by a vote of 16 to 7.

Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment, have concluded arrangements for their second annual excursion, which will take place on Aug. 19, at Dudley's Grove, and we think, judging from the last, that we can safely promise all who go with them an enjoyable time.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Particulars of the Accident at Sea—Repairing Damages—The Voyage Home.

The following interesting account of the accident in mid-ocean to the mammoth steamer of the China line, and of the behavior of the vessel when crippled, was written by a passenger on the voyage:

"The Pacific Mail steamship *Great Republic*, commanded by Capt. SETH DOANE, sailed from this port March 7, for Yokohama (Japan) and Hong Kong. During the first two days she encountered strong gales and a heavy sea from the westward, when she was headed to the southward, and in latitude 30° north found moderate breezes and pleasant weather. Soon the sea grew smoother, and the good ship sped on her way with light easterly airs, running 240 miles a day with great ease to herself and comfort to her passengers. On the evening of the eighth day she passed the longitude of Honolulu, about 450 miles north of the port. On the thirteenth day she passed just north of Midway (formerly called Brooks' Island.) On Monday morning, March 23, at 2:17 A. M., the first assistant engineer, Mr. COOPER, while on watch, heard something snap, and immediately stopped the engine, which made half a turn after steam was shut off. The stopping of the machinery soon brought all the officers to the spot, and a fracture was discovered extending two-thirds the diameter of her starboard shaft. A scarf extended irregularly along the shaft 10½ inches, open three-eighths of an inch at the top, situated where the shaft passes outside the ship. Part of the fracture was within and part without the outer side of the vessel. A strong double-reef topsail breeze from E. N. E. was blowing at the time, and a very heavy swell was running. Fore and aft sails were immediately hoisted, and the vessel laid to, heading N. by W. half W., she being then in latitude 30° 10′ North, longitude 176° 25′ East, and after running 3,387 miles from San Francisco, was distant 2,089 miles from Yokohama, 1,420 miles from Honolulu, and 330 miles from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's station at Midway Island.

Our excellent Captain, so well known as one of the most thorough and accomplished American shipmasters, comprehended at once the necessities of the case, and after consulting with his engineers, a plan was adopted and work undertaken, which was carried steadily forward to completion, without mistake, accident or variation from the original design, and in thirty-one hours and thirteen minutes the good ship was again headed for Japan, under all sail, with the buckets off of her starboard wheel and her port wheel turning slowly, making five or six revolutions a minute. During the time the steamship was laid to close to the wind, she made forty-seven miles to the northward and westward, and was where she recommenced her voyage in latitude 30° 35′ N., longitude 175° 40′ E. The *Great Republic's* wheels weigh 74 tons each, and each shaft weighs 30 tons. The difficulty of rigging purchases at sea to handle a wheel and shaft weighing together 104 tons must be apparent to all. Her wheels, which are 120 feet in circumference, cost each about $20,000, hence to save the wheel was an object of care. The arrangements for overcoming our difficulties were promptly planned and diligently executed. All the hands were immediately turned to, and the entire ship's company, composed of some 125 men, were incessantly at work until the ship was again on her course. They were divided into two gangs, one in the mate's department, to work upon the sails and rigging, the other in the engineer's department, to work upon the wheel and broken shaft. Every movement was conducted under the immediate personal supervision of Capt. DOANE. Masts which were housed, full sets of yards which were on deck were sent aloft, and everything got ready for putting upon her the greatest possible amount of sail. At the same time the buckets were taken off from all that part of the starboard wheel which was not submerged, and hoisted on deck. The shaft then stood with the fractured part uppermost, and it became necessary to turn the wheel sufficiently to bring the remaining buckets out of water, and also to bring the remaining third of the shaft uppermost, so as to get at it, to mark it with a coal chisel preparatory to completing the fracture. The various parts of the starboard wheel were then severally lashed to the timbers of the wheel-house, with chains and hawsers to hold it immovable, and to prevent it from falling into the sea when detatched. In this position a laughable incident occurred. Mr. COOPER, the first assistant engineer, was in the starboard wheel-house, sitting astride the fractured shaft, working on it with a chisel—that side of the ship being to windward—and twenty men were below him, dispersed at work on the different sections of the wheel, unshipping floats, each man with a lantern, for it was at night, when a heavy sea suddenly submerged Mr. COOPER to the waist, and the twenty men entirely disappeared below the water. For a moment their situation appeared critical, but in another instant the wave subsided, and they all came up out of the water, each with his lantern and pockets full of salt water, laughing heartily at the unexpected adventure. Nature, ever true to her inborn instincts, led each man to grasp the wheel with a grip equal to the occasion, and on counting noses, not one was found missing. This was the nearest to anything serious that occurred on the trip. The starboard wheel being lashed as nearly immovable as possible, the engine was started ahead, so as to revolve the shaft just three inches, and by so doing the remaining third was fractured. The two broken ends now overlaid each other and it became necessary to separate them. In order to do this the outboard end of the shaft and wheel was raised by hydraulic jacks, and the broken shaft and wheel launched off from the ship about eleven inches, when the inboard end was allowed to drop just below the other piece then in the journal, and after chafing-plank had been placed between it and the ship's side, it was brought close in to the vessel and finally secured, the outer end having been let back into its former place. In this condition, at 9:20 A. M., Tuesday, March 24, she got under way with the wind E. N. E., coming round with all her head sails set and her port wheel turning slowly. Every one on board had supposed that in this condition it would have proved a difficult task to steer the ship, and that she must necessarily carry a weather helm to a remarkable degree. But what was the astonishment of one and all when she was found to be going six knots an hour, and carrying her rudder very nearly amidship. This we afterward considered was owing to her great length and beautiful model. We then felt that the problem was solved, and our safe and early arrival in port beyond question.

On Wednesday, our first day's run, with a fresh southeast wind, was 166 miles, then followed 171 miles, 162 miles, 170 miles, 177 miles, 187 miles, when the wind hauled more to the southward and westward, accompanied with a heavy swell, and we made 149 miles, 138 miles, 152 miles, and 101 miles, with rainy, squally weather. At 5 P. M., wind S. W. by S., shut off steam and was forced to lay to, heading S. E. by S. The next day again laid to for some hours. Finally got under way and ran 146 miles, then 130 miles, and was forced to lay to in a strong W. N. W. gale twelve hours under bare poles, blowing a very hard gale. Made 23 miles drift, Cape King being 104 miles to windward. Made some islands at 4 P. M. The next morning, under way, saw Fusiyama; entered Yedo Bay at noon, and came safely to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's moorings at 4 P. M., Capt. DOANE having taken the disabled ship very handsomely through the midst of a large fleet of shipping straight to her buoy. Thus ended an eventful passage, which cannot but attract general attention from the peculiar nature of the accident, the unprecedented distance from any port suitable for repairs, and the rapid and efficient manner in which all difficulties were overcome in an energetic and seamanlike manner, by officers who, in the performance of their duty, showed themselves equal to the occasion, and whose caution and good judgment, displayed in the management of a disabled but noble ship, under these peculiarly trying circumstances, have demonstrated to the world that the steamship *Great Republic* can meet with an accident of the most discouraging nature, and yet rise superior to wind and waves and make her way, disabled as she was, over a trackless ocean over 2,000 miles, to her destined post, without inconvenience to her passengers, or any damage to the good ship or her cargo.

This feat of the *Great Republic*, which was accomplished in fourteen days, may be set down as an original occurrence in steamshipping, and must go far to remove all those misgivings which habitual croakers have heretofore indulged in when qualifying their remarks, saying "she is one of the finest and strongest ships ever built, beautifully fitted and comfortable, but what would become of her or any of the China boats if they broke her shafts?" Seamen point triumphantly to the facts now laid before our readers as the answer. The *Great Republic* could hardly have broken her shaft in a spot more remote from any assistance, or further from any port of repair. She did not see a sail on the voyage. Yet, notwithstanding all these circumstances, the above is her record, which cannot but prove most satisfactory to her builders, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, her owners, and every American who has the interest of the American steam marine at heart.

A Horse Lives Twenty-seven Days Without Food.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

An extraordinary case of an animal existing without nourishment occurred recently on the ranch of WOODS, near San Juan, Monterey County. About six weeks ago, a native California or mustang horse was missed from the corral, and, after considerable search, was supposed to have been stolen or to have strayed. Twenty-seven days after its disappearance, the poor animal was discovered alive in a hole, a short distance from the corral, twenty feet deep and about the same breadth, into which it had evidently fallen. The floor of the hole was perfectly dry, and did not contain a root of grass. The only nourishment the animal could have received during its long incarceration was the small quantity of water from a shower of rain which might have formed a pool. When discovered, the creature was a mere skeleton. It was extricated from its position by means of an inclined plane which was dug. Up this plane the poor animal struggled unaided, but upon reaching the top its strength failed, and it fell upon its knees. In that position the starving animal crawled to a lot of barley growing in the immediate vicinity. The horse has since entirely recovered.

WHICH IS THE SPINDLE CITY?—For some months there has been a rivalry between these two cities in regard to the question of which is to be properly called the "Spindle City"—a name that has for a long time been applied to Lowell. Statements have been going the rounds of the several papers, claiming first one city, then the other, as the leading one in the number of spindles and looms—the last statement, but a few weeks ago, showing that Fall River was in the van. L. W. HUNTINGTON, Esq., of Lowell, has prepared with great care an accurate statement, published in the Lowell *Courier*, the substance of which is this: Lowell *exceeds* Fall River in the number of spindles 9,988; *excess* of looms, 1,720; hands employed, 7,395; cotton cloth, 11,222,000 yards; other fabrics, 4,715,800; pounds cotton used, 11,762,000.

These figures are the *excess* of those over Fall River, and show very conclusively that Lowell has not yet relinquished the title of the "Spindle City," and is far in advance of the one that claims the name.—*Boston Traveller, June 4.*

The editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat*, who recently saw Mr. ROBERT BEARD, 92 years of age, and his wife but one year his junior, in the field hoeing corn, pertinently asks: If such old people as these can make a living by work, is it not a shame for young men to be wasting their time in idleness and talking about "hard times?"

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

MONDAY, JUNE 15:

800 pcs. FOULARD MOHAIR, at 42c., worth 75c.
WARRANTED TO WASH.
REAL MOHAIR in new light shades, for suits.
6 cases new PIQUES, for dresses, the very best make, at 85c. per yard, worth $1 25.
Full line of new goods in DRESS SILKS, WOOLENS, TRAVELING MATERIALS, BAREGES, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LINENS, for garden wear, &c.
An invoice of BLACK SILKS, MUCH UNDER THE MARKET VALUE.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SUITS,
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
MRS. GEORGE BRODIE,
NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE and NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
is now selling off her fine new stock of Spring and Summer Mantles, Lace Shawls, Suits &c., all of the latest styles and 25 per cent. below the usual prices; also, cloak and dress trimmings in great variety.

THE GREAT SUCCESS!!!

There has never been anything like the crowds of ladies that are daily rushing to
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
Since this store has been enlarged in the Spring, and fitted up in a very attractive style, it has become the favorite among the ladies up town.
AND IT IS NO WONDER AT ALL.
THERE IS NO DRY GOODS STORE on 8th-av. where you buy
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
or anything else in the Dry Goods line,
AS CHEAP, AS GOOD, AS STYLISH,
as you can get them
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
There is not another store in this City that sells
As good Muslins for 10c. and 12½c.,
As good Calicoes for 10c. and 12½c.,
As cheap Linen Goods of all kinds,
As cheap Woolens of every description,
as they give you
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.
If you want to get
The CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS,
The CHEAPEST PARASOLS and
SUN UMBRELLAS, from $1 up,
You must look for them
At ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.,
Is selling off her rich stock of laces, under-clothing, Spring and Summer dresses, cloaks, &c., &c., at extremely low prices, preparatory to removal.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
PARIS SILKS,
POPLINS,
SILK WARP MOHAIRS,
EPINGLINES,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
PIQUES,
PERCALES, &c., &., &c.
ALSO, SEVERAL LINES OF SPLENDID DRESS GOODS REDUCED TO
25 CENTS PER YARD.
LADIES WISHING A CHEAP DRESS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR
TWO SHILLING DRESS GOODS COUNTER.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 15,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
SILK AND CLOTH BASQUINES, CASSACKS, SACQUES, &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS
WITH EVERY NEW AND DESIRABLE MATERIAL FOR SUMMER WEAR; ALSO, JUST OPENED, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
IRON GRENADINE BAREGES
AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
BEDS, BEDDING, HAIR AND MOSS MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and Domestic Prints.
ALSO,
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY ARTICLES,
MOURNING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
OUTFITS COMPLETE—BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
Made in the most careful manner, and in the latest style.
The assortment in this department was never better, and we offer the entire stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BASQUES, &c.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES
ON MONDAY, JUNE 15,
and during the week we will offer, at retail,
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $20.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $17, formerly $20 to $35.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $20 to $25, formerly $40 to $65.
ALSO,
VIENNA ALL-WOOL SUMMER SHAWLS,
at $3 50, formerly $6.
Other makes and qualities in proportion.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN LLAMA LACE POINTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS, THREAD LACE, PARASOL COVERS,
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,
purchased at the late great closing sale, at auction, of the finest goods imported, at about one-third cost of importation.
Also,
200 GRENADINE ROBES, in NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS,
at less than half price.
100 PIECES IRON FRAME GRENADINES
BLACK and COLORS,
4-4 to 8-4 wide, at great bargains; also,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
and a great variety of
NEWEST STYLE DRESS GOODS,
for suits, at a great reduction.
1,000 PARIS ORGANDIE ROBES, at 25 cents on the dollar of cost;
very elegant designs and great bargains.
PRINTED PIQUE'S and PLAIN WHITE do., from 25 cents upwards; JACONETS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, in great variety.
500 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold at $1 per pair.
100 Doz. do. LACE BACKS, $1 25.
with great variety of MOURNING and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
at very low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish, on MONDAY, June 15,
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
WITH THE LATEST FOREIGN NOVELTIES,
as well as
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 312 and 314 Bowery,
BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON,
CONSISTING OF
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES, &c., &c.
ALSO
A BEAUTIFUL QUALITY OF
BLACK SILK,
AT $1 75, USUALLY SOLD AT $2 25.
A FULL LINE OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
WHICH WE OFFER AT FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.
WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.
Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

CARPETS.

CARPETS, CARPETS.
H. O'FARRELL is offering carpets at lower prices than any other house in the City, and has just received in addition to his large stock 1,000 pieces of royal velvet, English Brussels, super ingrain, and three-ply, all of the newest styles; also, 1,500 pieces of white and fancy Canton mattings, oil-cloths, rugs, window shades, curtains, &c. Call, examine and be convinced at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOTS WANTED!
ANY PERSON HAVING
LOW-PRICED LOTS
ON ANY PART OF THIS ISLAND,
South of 155th-st.,
CAN FIND CASH PURCHASERS AT
THE OFFICE OF
JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, fine order, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; price reasonable; others $12,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, four lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 82d-st., fronting the Park, and one lot adjoining on the street; terms easy. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN BROOKLYN or Jersey City, a small house. Address, with full particulars, also how much money can remain on bond and mortgage, Z., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, N. J.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
THREE THOUSAND
MAGNIFICENT, HIGH, HEALTHY AND SIGHTLY
BUILDING LOTS,
NINE MILES FROM CITY HALL.
Time, 37 minutes; 6¼ cents per trip to commuters,
BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK, ERIE R. R.
Special Train from foot of Chambers-st. on day of sale,
THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.
Get maps and free pass from
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING.
A handsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and, standing on high ground, is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bathroom, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

ATTENTION.—ALL WANTING FARMS. A cheap farm and fruit lands, village lots, water-powers for manufacturing, for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre $25 and upward. For circulars and maps address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.
V. S. HOLT, Agent, Bricksburg.

A VILLA RESIDENCE WITH THREE acres, a short distance from Mott Haven Depot, on line of Westchester Boulevard, and within fifty minutes of Wall-st. House forty feet square, handsomely finished in modern style, and contains every improvement; stable, carriage house and barn first class. The grounds are tastefully laid out; plenty of shade and ornamental trees; fruit of every kind in abundance. For terms and price, apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

$1,000 FOR A HANDSOME HOME, balance on easy terms. Two houses, with grounds in shrubbery and fruit, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, at auction TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 M., Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, for full particulars, PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 300 ACRES, IN SOMERset County, Md.; large double house, 14 rooms, barns and outbuildings complete. For raising fruit and early crops, to send to New-York, cannot be excelled. Price and terms very easy. Particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SARATOGA FINE LARGE COTtage house furnished; possession immediately; beautifully located on high ground; finely shaded with sugar, maple and mountain ash trees; piazza all round house; price $8,000. Apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE, BEAUTIful residence, modern improvements, coach house and stable; one or six acres, very finely fruited, shaded, &c.; a bargain; others, all localities and sizes, $3,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

G., F. S.—MOTHER HAS GONE EAST. W. S.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT LOW—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in splendid order, in 78th-st., near 4th-av. and Central Park.
RICHARD WILLIAMSON,
President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PLEASANT COUNTRY house, with barn, outhouses, fruit, vegetable garden, etc.; never failing stream of water and plenty of shade; situated near Verona, Essex County, N. J. For terms, apply to J. C. HARTT, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

SEVERAL HANDSOME BROWN-STONE houses on 130th-st. (Boulevard-row), between 5th and 6th avs., to let or for sale; also, one in 49th-st. cheap. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house No. 311 East 23d-st.; rent $400 per year. Apply after 10 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED AT MAMAroneck, 21½ miles from City, on New-Haven Road, at a fine country residence and on high ground; fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; single fare out, 68 cents; can commute for $44 for three months; ten minutes from depot; our conveyance to and from depot; can get to business by 9½; board very reasonable; a rare chance. For further particulars, address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of six including servant, in a pleasant location within 30 miles of New-York, (not on Long Island,) if suitable accommodations can be had for four small families, arrangements may be made. Reply stating location and full particulars and price, HENRY SIMPSON, Box No. 318 Post Office, Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—GOOD board may be obtained at Southfields, Orange County, N. Y.; three minutes' walk from depot on Erie Railway and 43 miles from New-York; healthy location, fresh mountain air, &c. Apply to J. G. CARPENTER, No. 88 Vesey-st., corner of Washington.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

$6 PER WEEK.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family of three adults residing in a pleasant country place; 12 minutes from depot; 40 minutes from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad. Address H. Y., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD may be obtained at an elegant private house 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refers to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT A beautiful private residence on the Sound; one hour from the City. Address Mrs. J. W. FREDERICKS, College Point, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD—PLEASANT LOCATION, price moderate, near New-Haven; horse-cars to the city; suites of rooms if desired. Address SMITH & SLOAN, New-Haven, Conn.

FARM HOUSE BOARD—ADJOINING THE Heath House. For terms address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, CONN.
This House is now open, and offers many attractions to families seeking a quiet Summer home. The house is new, with every convenience; newly and comfortably furnished throughout. Easy of access by railroad from New-Haven, Conn.; is situated in a healthy and pretty village, with pleasant rides in every direction; horses and carriages furnished. Refers, by permission, to Collins & Co., No. 212 Water-st., New-York. Address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE.
This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868.
GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.
JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open for boarders June 15. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean, making it especially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, TO A VERY small family, a furnished cottage on Recluse Island, near Bolton, Lake George. Terms, a few weeks' board of the owner. Address R. WATTLES, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The most delightful location on the Sound; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad and steamboat. Now open for the reception of guests.
B. BARNARD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—A few adults can have large airy rooms with excellent table, in a small family occupying a handsome country residence on Bloomingdale Heights overlooking the Hudson; fine shade and fruit trees, milk, stabling, &c.; persons doing business in the City can take 8th-av. cars to 110th-st. every ten minutes, day and evening, thus avoiding a long and dusty ride in steam cars. Address Mrs. J. CLARKE, 112th-st. and Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Ninth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economising a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY, but come and take a handsomely-furnished room, with board for two, at $16 and $18 a week; hall rooms for gentlemen, $8; only 15 minutes' walk from Central Park; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHED, $18 and $20; hall rooms, $8 and $10; table unexceptionable; the comforts of home considered; location pleasant—No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 133 WEST 13TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 6th-av.—A small family will rent a second story front room and hall room in a first-class house, with or without board.

NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS or single rooms at No. 36 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—HANDsomely furnished rooms to rent, single or en suite, with board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM TO A MAN and wife, or single gentlemen, at 138 Thompson-st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place; a regular, long-established and successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 121 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circulars sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-Proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 50. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade.
State and County rights for sale.
J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents,
No. 34 Pine-st.

A—MANTEL, PIER AND OVAL MIRROR frames, gilded and in walnut; oval portrait frames, gilded, for sale at half cost. No. 447 West 26th-st.; 1 to 3 o'clock.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT—NOS. 124 AND 126 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.—Coal and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices.
W. L. WILLIAMS.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 202 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane—Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
FOR SALE.

$300,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1896.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts of not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes. June 12, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $39 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $33 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements.

[OFFICIAL.]
From the Mayor of Portland.

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the City demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are based upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued; and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.
Official seal of the City of Portland. JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing something of its ability to prosecute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the judicious management of the Company will make them a safe and profitable investment. AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.
PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked somewhat into the condition of the Company, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is, financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise successful, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURNE, JR.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.

WM. P. STAUNTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

R. H. FISK & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 6 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates all issues of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
and execute all orders for purchase and sale of the same.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
dealt in on commission only.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening *Currency* or *Gold* accounts with us will be allowed interest on all daily balances, with privilege to check without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Deposits received, certificates issued therefor, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

We are prepared at all times to make advances to our dealers, on approved collaterals, at the ruling rate.

Collections made expeditiously on all points of America.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD. State, City, and other first-class loans negotiated.

Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
PAYABLE JULY 1, 1892.

INTEREST—Seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $100,000 of the above-described bonds. The road, which is 80 miles in length, is completed, and earning largely in excess of the interest on its First Mortgage debt.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:

To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.

To the holder of preferred stock for the amount of his stock at par.

Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of the money is required.

The bondholder who exchanges on or before the 15th of June, pays 15 per cent. on the face of his certificates.

The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 20 per cent.

The Preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays fifty per cent. on the face of the certificate. MARK BRUMAGIM, Trustee.

MARIPOSA COMPANY.—THE COMMITTEE appointed at a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Mariposa Company, held at the government room of the New-York Stock Exchange on the 9th of June inst., to select trustees to act under the deed of trust conveying the Mariposa estate for the benefit of the holders of the MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES therein provided for, have agreed upon John A. Stewart, Esq., of the U. S. Trust Co., and Henry Meigs, Jr., to act with Mark Brumagim, Esq., as such trustees, who have agreed to accept the trust.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, Chairman.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PROPRIETORS of the City of Brunswick are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on June 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to make a grant of 45 acres of its property in order to secure the construction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad from Brunswick to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. The transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 25th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary, &c.

FOR INVESTMENT—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent. and interest. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 8, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, will now be received for examination. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AUCTION SALE
OF 300 LOTS, 50x200 FEET EACH.
AT
PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY,
on the CENTRAL RAILROAD, three minutes from Depot, one hour from New-York City.
ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS
to be sold on the premises,
AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Free tickets, maps and full particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ARTICLES OF VERTU, &c., &c., from the South.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom in the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th st.,

An elegant assortment of household furniture from the South; the furniture made to order by Newhouse, and other best City makers, comprising
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING,
BEDROOM, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
in great variety.
By order. G. SHIFF, Administrator.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, PEDESTALS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE, ITALY.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 15, 16 and 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, will be sold a new invoice of the above goods, comprising about thirty figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster groups and statuettes, vases, card-receivers, groups of animals, tazzas and a large variety of other ornaments. Sale positive, to close out accounts.

GREAT CHANCE FOR CHEAP HOMES, within fifteen minutes of the New-York City Hall.—On WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, 177 most desirable lots of ground, situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, on Broadway, Harrison-av., Penn, Rutledge, Hayward, Lynch, Middleton and Gwinnette sts. The property is located in the very heart of the built-up section of the city, within ten minutes' walk of the Williamsburg ferries, and on three different routes of city railroads. No such chance for investment, either for residences or business purposes, has been offered for years, as the property can scarcely fail to quadruple in value in five years. Sale to take place at the Satellite Base Ball Ground, corner of Broadway and Rutledge-st., which is on the property. No postponement on account of the weather.

Title indisputable, and 50 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and catalogues can be found at Goodwin & Cort's, No. 245 Water-st., and Bigelow & Co.'s, corner Bowery and Bond-st.; and at James E. Nolan's, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., and on the ground on the day of sale. ECKERT & WALTER, Auctioneers.

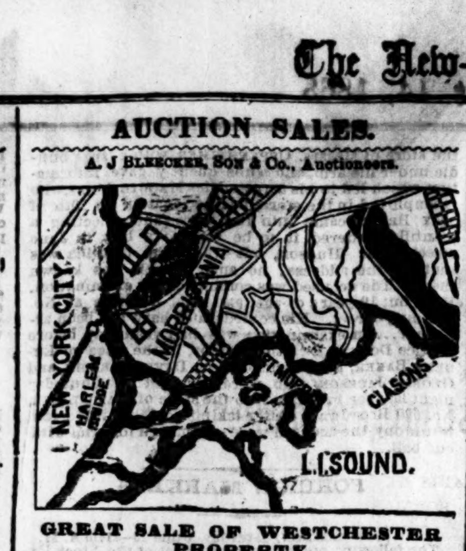
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, June 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, 450 plots, comprising nearly 3,000 City lots, of the magnificent property of the RUTHERFORD PARK ASSOCIATION, nine miles from City Hall, on the Erie Railroad. A special train leaves the foot of Chambers-st. on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock A. M. Free tickets, maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

No postponement on account of weather.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



GREAT SALE OF WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

325 acres in 39 parcels, at auction. To be made without reserve, pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court, in partition. On FRIDAY, June 26, 1868, at 12 M., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property consists of the easterly and southerly portions of Clason's Point, in the town of Westchester, and extends from the South Westchester Turnpike, 2½ miles along the new highway to Long Island Sound, and includes an extensive and valuable water front on the Sound. Location shown on annexed map. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Maps can be had of the Auctioneers, at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOHN C. PERRY, Referee.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

500 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN,
(Formerly Newmarket.)
ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ONE HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
Will be Sold at Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUND,
For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

These lots are located at the new town of Dunellen, 2½ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for beauty and healthfulness of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, and yet productive.

Washington Rock, celebrated in revolutionary history, and a Summer watering place, is only two miles distant.

To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.

An extra train will leave New-York for Dunellen on the day of sale, at 12 o'clock noon, returning after the sale.

Tickets for the excursion, costing 80 cents, can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, foot of Liberty-st.

For full particulars apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture in the above house, nearly new, consisting of: PARLORS—RICH AXMINSTER CARPETS, SUPERB CARVED ROSEWOOD ORMOLU-MOUNTED PARLOR SUITES, COVERED IN DRAB SATIN; superb carved rosewood marquetry, inlaid ormolu-mounted bronze medallion etagere; do. centre-tables to match; elegant carved black-walnut and ormolu-framed French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; do. cornices to match; rosewood piano, made by Bacon & Raven; rich carved rosewood and gilt arm chair, covered in crimson and bead embroidered velvet; rich bronze and ormolu six-light chandelier, rosewood card stand, elegant real bronze figures, jewel caskets, vases, ornaments, glass and ormolu vases, superb Angola door mats.

DINING-ROOM—Rich Wilton carpets, black walnut extension table, superb carved French walnut and gilt ebony-mounted mirror-back buffet; do. French plate mantel mirror and clock combined; do. dining-room suite, covered in crimson and gold striped silk reps; elegant bronze statuettes, do. vases, do. six-light sliding chandelier, rich silver-plated ware, do. crystal cut and engraved glassware, china decorated dinner and tea sets, large double silver safe, &c. Black walnut hall stand.

BEDROOMS—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, Superb carved French walnut bedsteads, do. statuary marble-top bureaus, rosewood suites in crimson-figured silk brocatel; do. in crimson-striped reps, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace; extra fine spring and hair mattresses; French feather bolsters and pillows, brown and gold striped rep window curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, do. centre-table, carved black walnut marble-top bedroom suites, enameled cottage suites, ormolu and marble French mantel clocks; fine oil-paintings and engravings, &c. Also, a fine assortment kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the "Athenæum Club House," Madison-av., corner East 26th-st., the entire stock of elegant furniture, fine paintings by celebrated American Artists, choice stock of wines and liquors, billiard tables, &c., &c., belonging to the Athenæum Club, as they are about vacating the premises. Brussels carpets, parlor and dining room furniture, rosewood suites in green leather, pier mirrors, porcelain, French decorated dinner service, glass and plated ware, cutlery, linen, 14 dozen solid silver forks and spoons, one rosewood billiard table, Phelan's Patent, four-pocket, full size, with balls, cues, &c., complete, 1 do., do., do., French carom table complete.

PAINTINGS, consisting of exceedingly choice works by celebrated American artists, a fine marble medallion bust by Parks, bust by Launt Thompson, &c., &c. Also the choice stock of wines and liquors purchased expressly for private use, consisting of Clarets, Hocks, Champagnes, French Cordials, &c., &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, comprising a large size and very superior cooking range, made by Moneuse, with copper utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VERY RARE AND VALUABLE WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN CRYDER, DECEASED, MANY OF THEM SELECTED BY HIM DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN EUROPE, MANY YEARS SINCE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, AT THEIR STORE, NO. 93 LIBERTY-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, ALL THE ABOVE FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FRED. S. COZZENS' LIBRARY.

MONDAY, June 15, and following days, at 7½ o'clock,
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF
FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq.,

Author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," "Acadia," "Prismatics," "Dr. Bushwacker," &c., consisting of a select and valuable collection of books, many very rare, comprising a large assortment of works on wines, ancient and modern, scarce histories of North and South America. Many very rare and valuable pamphlets and sermons relating to George Washington; scarce editions of the English poets; valuable works relating to the late war, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 110 LOTS ON HUDSON, MEADOW, CLINTON AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY, AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York City:

HUDSON-ST.—3 lots, east side, between Ferry and Newark sts.
MEADOW-ST.—4 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
CLINTON-ST.—4 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—8 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—16 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—12 lots, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.

TERMS OF SALE.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Book, maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the Hoboken ferries.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Clifton, Staten Island, consisting of 152 valuable building lots, to be sold on the premises on THURSDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock noon, with water right, mansion and other buildings thereon. This property is situated within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt or third landing, and is bounded by New-York-av. and the Bay of New-York, and only 125 feet from the New-York Yacht Club-house and grounds, commanding a fine view of the harbor; will be sold in lots and parcels. Maps, catalogues, &c., to be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, house and lot in the village of Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the northwest corner of Cottage-place and Bond-st.; two-story and basement frame house, 10 rooms, with grounds in shrubbery and fruits; being the premises now occupied by L. McBean, Esq. Also, at the same time and place, the house and lot on the southeast corner of Cottage-place and Bennett-st., in the village of Port Richmond, S. I. Terms and full particulars at office of the Auctioneers.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY for sale, in partition, by order of the Supreme Court.—No. 94 Church-st., southwest corner of Reade-st., lot 25x50. The above property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT.—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe; the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals the past, present and future, and all the events through life; she has the great Egyptian Talesmer to cause love and speedy marriages. No. 10 3d-av., below 10th-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, July 22

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

The elegant first-class steamship
ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, for Bremen via Havre,
SATURDAY, June 13,
to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents.
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 4 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER...SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES..........NELSON...SATURDAY, June 27.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.

Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SALE—THE CABIN YACHT, SLOOP, 40 feet, 18 tons; nearly one year old; in perfect order, with complete outfit; is very fast and able; must be sold immediately. Apply to JAMES S. WETHERBY, No. 1,964 3d-av., Harlem.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL,
STOWE, VT.

This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Situated on the S. E. corner of East 17th-st. and 4th-av., Union-square.

This new and magnificent hotel, situated in one of the pleasantest and most central locations in the City of New-York, will be opened and ready for the reception of transient and permanent guests on Monday morning, June 15. Rooms en suite or single can now be engaged.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., to which day, time and place, the first meeting of creditors in this case stands adjourned. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE HELLWIG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 14, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 120 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of fish, soup, poultry and game, cake, pie, bread and biscuit; first-class references. Can be seen at 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and thoroughly competent invalid nurse; can give the most satisfactory medical reference. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH HELP at the Intelligence Office, Tompkins-av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses; likewise coachmen, grooms, waiters, gardeners and girls to travel with families to Europe or the States.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; will be found willing and obliging; two years' first-class City reference from last place. Address O. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a girl, with good recommendations, as general housemaid; must thoroughly understand her work; English or Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 106 East 35th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., on Saturday and Monday.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.
$2 00
Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE,
From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
CITY OF BOSTON,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark SUNDAY next, June 14:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st.,
10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st.,
8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

CONEY ISLAND.

The steamboat NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the Pier, foot of Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45, (Sundays excepted,) landing at 34th-st. at 4 o'clock. Returning, leave Haverstraw every morning at 6:45. Landing at Rockland Lake at 7:05; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 8 o'clock; Dobbs' Ferry, 8:05; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:15. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.

THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at..........10 30 A. M.
and..........4 00 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7 15 A. M.
and..........1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:10 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Monthly commutation..........20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:10 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual Commencement will be held on THURSDAY, 18th, at Niblo's, commencing at 10½ A. M.

Persons desiring admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room at 9½ A. M., of Tuesday, 16th.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR sale, near New-Haven; location pleasant; good patronage. Address M. M. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—By Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st., at home Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL is now offering the largest assortment of parlor, office, dining and bedroom furniture at a great reduction in prices. Over $500,000 worth at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., adjoining. Special attention given to furnishing hotels and country houses.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway—Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRSTclass man as Secretary in an incorporated Company with large business; salary $2,500. To such as can furnish unexceptional references and who would take a proportionate share of the stock; very liberal terms will be made. Address Box No. 4,761 Post Office New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE PATENTS; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for City property. Can be seen in operation.
S. N. MUIR, No. 123 Waverley-place.

ATTENTION.—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 CASH A man can realize $25,000 in less than a year; call and examine for yourself; full satisfaction guaranteed; from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 98 Elizabeth-st., near Grand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN E. NAPIER retiring from the business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, under the same firm name, at the old stand No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
SUPERB ACTING,
MIRTH UNBOUNDED,
STARTLING SURPRISES,
AMUSING COMPLICATIONS,
INTERESTING STORY,
ARTISTIC TABLEAUX,
CONSTANT VARIETY,
SONGS, DANCES,
AND
SENSATION;
IN SHORT,
NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED

BLIND TOM CONCERTS,
AT LYRIC HALL,
(6th-av., near 42d-st.)
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
BLIND TOM,
THE GREAT MUSICAL MYSTERY
OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IRVING HALL—MONDAY.
MONDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MISS JENNY LANDSMAN,
The favorite young American prima donna, who will on this occasion be kindly assisted by
Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK, Baritone,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist,
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the principal music stores, and at Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL—WELCOME HOME.
HARRY SANDERSON,
the distinguished American pianist,
ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT,
will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
since his return from Europe,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1868.
Admission $1; no reserved seats. Tickets may be had at the principal music stores, hotels, and at the door.
Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietor..........PH. BERNET.
CARL BERGMANN'S
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, June 14, 1868.
PROGRAMME.
Conductor..........C. BERGMANN.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission..........25 cents
No postponement on account of the weather.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 10 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANOforte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800: will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 431 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE the safe return of Prof. Muth and wife from their European tour. As a thorough and practical teacher of music Prof. M. has but few rivals.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 3 1 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $800,000
OF
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK,
NO. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," authorized by Chapter 854 of the Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1868. The said Stock is to provide additional means for the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY,
June 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, 22d instant, for supplying this Department with 450 cords merchantable hard wood and 2,218 tons (2,240 lbs. each) best quality anthracite coal, egg size, to be delivered at such time as may be required prior to September 1, at posts in New-York Harbor, as follows, viz.:

Fort Hamilton—209 cords wood and 687 tons coal.
Fort Wadsworth—334 tons coal.
Fort Schuyler—110 cords wood and 495 tons coal.
Willet's Point—131 cords wood and 802 tons coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharfs of the respective posts, and to be 128 cubic feet to the cord. The coal is to be delivered in the yard provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to weight as ascertained by post scales.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, and twenty-five hundred dollars to deliver the coal, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying 402 cords wood and 3,250 tons coal, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

Fort Columbus, 200 cords wood and 1,500 tons coal.
Fort Wood, 160 cords wood and 515 tons coal.
David's Island, 42 cords wood and 1,241 tons coal.
Subject to the above conditions.

Also, separate proposals will be received for supplying:
Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with 150 cords wood and 653 tons coal.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., with 250 cords wood and 275 tons coal; and
West Point, N. Y., with 431 cords wood and 866 tons coal.

Bonds will be required in each case to the amount of one-fourth of the contract, otherwise subject to the above conditions.

Bids should be made upon forms which may be had at this office (room No. 20,) indorsed "Proposals for Wood" or for "Coal," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application may be made for additional particulars. RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Q'rm'r. General
U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INvited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with forage and straw for the supply of posts in New-York Harbor during the year commencing July 1, say 17,000 lbs. corn, 360,000 lbs. oats, 175 tons hay and 300 tons straw. Good merchantable corn and oats, good merchantable timothy hay, and good rye straw are required, all to be subject to Government weighing and inspection, and to be delivered at such wharves in the City, in such quantities and at such times during the year as may be designated by the undersigned.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one-half the amount involved, to deliver the forage and straw in conformity with the terms of the bid and this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (room No. 20,) should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application may be made for additional particulars. RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quarterm'r-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting Primary School No. 20 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STOTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
F. C. WAGNER,
Board of Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
JUNE 3, 1868.

STATIONERY.

NICHOLAS ANGELL,
WHOLESALE DEALER
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OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
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MONDAY EVENING, June 15.
One hundredth and eleventh performance of
GEORGE FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
RECONSTRUCTED.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.

New Tricks,	PANTOMIME,	New Costumes,
New Scenery,		New Ballets,
New Transformations,	BALLET,	New Music,
New Harlequinade,		New Songs,
New Comicalities.	SPECTACLE.	New Skating.

NEW DROP-CURTAIN, BY LEWIS.

This splendid attraction (the most successful production of the season) is received by densely crowded audiences with screams of merriment. It is one of the "sights" of the town, and its fame has rendered it the chief theatrical attraction of all visitors to the Metropolis.

Pantaloon.....C. K. Fox	Harlequin.....F. Lacy
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Romance..Mrs. C. Edmonds	New-Jersey.....Mr. Sinclair

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
E. T. GOODRICH, Champion Skater.
A MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY. Admission, 50 cents. Last two nights (MONDAY and TUESDAY) of PARIS and HELEN, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. WEDNESDAY, June 17, first night of THE GRAND DUCHESS, an adaptation from the French, by B. A. BAKER, Esq. Music by Mr. Fessington, arranged from Offenbach's Opera Bouffe. The celebrated WORRELL SISTERS sustaining the principal characters. Grand Duchess, Miss Sophie; Wanda, Miss Irene; Prince Paul, Miss Jennie; together with powerful auxiliaries—new scenery, new dresses, augmented chorus, &c.

NEW STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
MONDAY, June 15.
Mr. E. EDDY, and the Star Company in Shakespeare's tragedy of
HAMLET,
and the drama of the
MOOR OF SICILY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The Great drama—THE SONS OF LIBERTY; or, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND. Grand combination of the people's favorites—Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Miss NELLY GERMON, Mr. R. JOHNSTON, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY, Miss VIRA FERRAND, BOLLAS, MARTIN D. COLLINS. The drama of THE RIVER PIRATES OF NEW-YORK.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
First time of
BROOM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE;
Or, the Policy Office of Existence.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE.
Capt. Jinks, of the Horse Marines, Bitter Beer.
EUGENE, the Great Burlesque Prima Donna.
NEW-YORK AT HIGH TWELVE.
Introducing Unsworth, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Eugene, Dempster, Grier, Henry, Hogan, Hughes, Boniface, Rockefeller, Palmer and Dan Bryant.
Look out for
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.

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No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

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POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT,
at this beautifully situated and elegant resort.
THIS SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1868
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON, AT 3½; EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
by the unrivalled Orchestra
OF
FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
On SATURDAY GRAND MATINEE,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Broadway, 7th-av. and Belt Railroad cars pass the door, while the 6th and 8th-av. cars are but a short block off.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
or EMANCIPATION,
on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL CLOSE
SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

MEETINGS.

HORACE GREELEY, MAJOR Z. K. PANGBORN, Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, E. C. COWDIN and ISAAC H. BAILEY will speak at the opening of Wigwam in 46th-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, 15th.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING.
THE RACES
appointed for June 10, 11 and 13 will positively take place on
MONDAY, JUNE 15.
TUESDAY, JUNE 16.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.
A. BELMONT, President.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.
The races will commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock.
Entrance to course..........$1
Entrance to course and stand..........1
Badges admitting to course, stand and quarter-stretch, $3 each day.

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JEROME PARK RACES.
Extra trains for above races will leave depot corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M., returning immediately after races are over.
Fare for round trip 50 cents. I. C. BUCKHOUT,
General Sup't.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE PONY; none better; also the best pair of goats, harness and wagon complete, in New-York; also, a Brewster's light wagon and single harness; sold on account of the owner having no further use for them. Apply to W. H. GOODWIN, 148th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Washington Heights.

A FINE PAIR OF LONG TAIL BAY horses for sale, very stylish, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, will be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st. The horses can be seen at Stevens' sale-stable, 25th-st., near Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LIGHT BAY matched horses, about 16½ hands. Can be seen at No. 125 8th-st., Clinton-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—A second dividend of all the moneys in the hands of the Receiver of this Company, which will be a final dividend, will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1868. The Receiver will not be answerable to any creditor of the Corporation, or to any person having claims against it, by virtue of any open or subsisting engagement, unless the demands of such creditor are exhibited, and the engagements upon which such claims are founded are presented to the Receiver in detail and in writing, before or at the time aforesaid.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STRAYED OR LOST FROM pasture of Jas. B. Strang, on night of 10th June, 1868, at Kings Bridge Road, near Tubby Hook, a BAY MARE, about 16 hands high, long tail, black points and small star on forehead. The above reward will be paid on return of said mare to JAS. B. STRANG, or at Howe's blacksmith shop, 10th-av., near 161st-st., Carmansville.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
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Middle Granville, N. Y.,
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MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

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LYON BROTHERS, Agents.

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4,000 boxes extra quality, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by
ARCHER & BULL,
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WEST POINT.

A Clear Day—Increase of Visitors—Close of the Examinations—Some Interesting Facts Relating to Cadet Life—Who Can Become a Cadet—The Board of Officers and Academic Staff—Movements of Gen. Grant—The Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT,
Saturday, June 13, 1868.

After two days and nights of constant pour of steady and remorseless rain, the clerk of the weather has concluded to "let up a little" as I heard it expressed this morning on the verandah. The sun is very warm to-day, and the scene is a delightful one, and a complete contrast to that presented yesterday or the day before. The river which flows almost at our feet is turbid with the recent heavy washings caused by the swollen streams which even now pour down the river banks in noisy motion, while here and there you can see the effects of the storm by a displaced bowlder on the opposite bank, or a broken tree, which hangs over the cliff already half-withered by the heat of the sun, which has for some hours poured down his remorseless rays, as if in revenge for his enforced absence during the storm. But the beauty of the landscape is a thrilling one, and we forget our past discomforts in the present enjoyment of the delightful air and cooling breezes which continually stir the atmosphere and counteract the heat which I doubt not you are suffering from in the City. The green hills wear an emeral hue to-day, and the air is now so clear that new beauties may be traced as the eye wanders over the kaleidoscopic landscape. In brief, West Point wears its holiday dress to-day, and every one rejoices, in gleeful anticipation of the interesting ceremonies and fascinating festivities soon to take place. The graduate is glad because he can now wander about and take a final leave of all those scenes which have become so familiar to him during his four years' residence, and a few are fortunate enough to be able to take their fair friends with them while making the rounds, and show them everything of interest that the place contains. The visitors are pleased with the weather because they enjoy the scenery in an unclouded day, bathed, as it is, in a glow of sunshine, and jeweled with the glittering waters of the Hudson and the sparkling showers of the waterfall; while the members of the junior classes are also pleased with the weather from the fact that they can now drill the Plebes to their hearts' content and the admiration of their feminine friends, and, at the same time, sport their white pan's, now seen to advantage for the first time.

The increase of visitors to-day is a marked one, owing, no doubt, to the abundant promise of a clear and sunny sky, and both COZZENS' and ROE'S hotels are fast filling up—almost to repletion, I might say, were it not for the fact that rooms are yet reserved for guests who anticipated an earlier visit to the Academy. The corridors of the hotels were full of ladies yesterday, owing to the rain preventing pedestrian or open carriage exercise, while to-day scarcely anyone is at home, so anxious have all been to escape to the woods and shaded walks so abundant in this vicinity. The afternoon train brought up a large number of guests and visitors from the City, and we expect a still more numerous delegation on Monday.

To-day closes the examinations of the junior classes of cadets, who now await, with some anxiety, the result thereof, as that, in some measure, foreshadows their standing in the year which sees them graduate. As a matter of interest to the general reader, and perhaps those young men who are now dreaming of a probable appointment as Cadet next year, I have obtained a list of the books used by the several classes during their four years' study. The following is the course of studies for the Fourth Class during the first year:

Mathematics—Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, Church's Descriptive Geometry.

English Studies and Literature—French's Grammar, Morse's Geography, Vocabularies by Prof. French, Roget's Thesaurus of English Words, Parker's Aids to English Composition, Sargent's Elocution, Composition and Declamation, Worcester's Dictionary.

French Language—Bolmar's Lévizac's Grammar and Verb Book, Agnel's Tabular System, Bérard's Leçons Françaises, Spier's and Surenne's Dictionary.

Tactics of Artillery and Infantry—Practical instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion; practical instruction in artillery.

Use of Small Arms—Instruction in fencing and bayonet exercise.

In the second year the same class are required to have a thorough knowledge of the following branches of study:

Mathematics—Church's Descriptive Geometry, with its application to Spherical Projections, Church's Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Davies' Surveying, Church's Analytical Geometry, Church's Calculus.

French Language—Bolmar's Lévizac's Grammar and Verb Book, Bérard's Leçons Françaises, Chapsal's Leçons et Modèles de Littérature Française, Agnel's Tabular System, Rowan's Morceaux Choisis des Auteurs Modernes, *Spier's and Surenne's Dictionary.

Drawing—Topography, &c.

Tactics of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—Practical instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, practical instruction in artillery and cavalry.

In the third year they go through the following advanced branches in anticipation of their becoming the First Class the ensuing year:

Natural and Experimental Philosophy—Barlett's Mechanics, Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics, Bartlett's Astronomy.

Chemistry—Fowne's Chemistry, Chemical Physics, from Miller.

Drawing—Landscape, pencil and colors.

Tactics—Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—United States tactics for garrison, siege, and field artillery; United States tactics for infantry; practical instruction in the school of the soldier, company and battalion; practical instruction in artillery and cavalry.

In the fourth year the real tug of war ensues, and the members of the class being at the head of the Academy make a determined effort to secure the honor of a diploma, and so graduate with all becoming honors. To this end the class pass through the following important series of military studies:

Military and Civil Engineering and Science of War—Mahan's Field Fortification, Mahan's Outlines of Permanent Fortification, Mahan's Civil Engineering, Mahan's Fortification and Stereotomy, Mahan's Advanced Guard and Out Post, &c., *Moseley's Mechanics of Engineering.

Mineralogy and Geology—Dana's Mineralogy, Hitchcock's Geology.

Law and Literature—Halleck's International Law, French's Practical Ethics, Kent's Commentaries, (portion on Constitutional Law.) Law and Military Law, by Prof. French, Benét's Military Law and the Practice of Courts-martial.

Spanish—Jossé's Grammar, Morale's Progressive Reader, Ollendorf's Oral Method applied to the Spanish by Velasquez and Simonne, Seoane's Neuman and Barretti's Dictionary.

Practical Military Engineering—Practical instruction in fabricating fascines, sap faggots, gabions, hurdles, sap rollers, &c.; manner of laying out and constructing gun and mortar batteries, field fortifications and works of siege; formation of stockades, abattis and other military obstacles; and throwing and dismantling ponton bridges.

Tactics—Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—United States tactics for cavalry, practical instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, practical instruction in artillery and cavalry.

Ordnance and Gunnery—Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, practical pyrotechny.

All those works prefixed with an asterisk are used as books of reference only. By these courses of study it will be perceived that the cadet goes through a progression of military knowledge that cannot fail to be of immense benefit to him and the army in the event of a war. It will also be noticed that in the manner of classification the cadets are arranged in four distinct classes, corresponding with the four years of study. The cadets employed on the first year's course constitute the Fourth Class; those on the second year's course the Third Class; those on the third year's course the Second Class; and those on the fourth year's course the First Class.

The Academic year commences on the 1st of July, on or before which day the result of the examination held in the preceding month is announced, and at no other time will a cadet be advanced or transferred from one class to another, unless prevented by sickness, or authorized absence, from attending at the aforesaid examination; in which case a special examination will be granted him; but in no case will a cadet be advanced from one class to another without having passed a satisfactory examination by the Academic Board.

Frequent inquiry is, I find, made in relation to the mode of procuring appointments as West Point cadets, and as the facts may prove interesting at the present juncture, I have drawn upon Adjt. Boynton's resources for the necessary information.

In the first place, application may be made at any time (by letter to the Secretary of War) by the applicant himself, his parent, guardian or any of his friends, that his name may be placed on the register in the office of the Inspector of the Military Academy at Washington, D. C. The precise age and permanent abode of the applicant, and the number of the Congressional District in which he resides, must be stated, and no application will be considered in which these instructions are not complied with. No preference is given to applications on account of priority, nor can any information be given as to the probable success of application before appointments are made. By act of Congress, the appointment of a person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States is prohibited, and, as a general rule, no person will be appointed who has had a brother educated at the Academy.

The laws governing the Academy provide that each Congressional and Territorial District and the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the Military Academy, and no more, that is, each district appoints a cadet once every four years. In addition to these, the appointment *annually* of a number, not exceeding *ten* "at large," not confined to a selection by Congressional Districts, is authorized. The district and territorial appointments are made upon the nomination of the member of Congress or delegate representing the district or territory at the date of appointment, and the law requires that the individual selected shall be an *actual resident* of the district or territory, or District of Columbia, from which the appointment purports to be made. The selections "at large" and from the District of Columbia, are made by the President. These appointments are made one year in advance of the date of admission, about the 1st of July in each year, except when it is impracticable, from any cause, so to make them. Persons, therefore, receiving appointments have ample time afforded them in which to prepare for a successful examination prior to their admission.

The following are the qualifications necessary for admission to the Academy as a cadet: Candidates must be over 17 and under 22 years of age at the time of entrance into the Military Academy; no modification of the law in this respect can be made; but any person who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year as an officer or enlisted man in the army of the United States either as a volunteer or in the regular service, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be eligible for appointment up to the age of 24 years. Cadets must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease, or infirmity, which would render them unfit for the military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Cadets must be able to read and write well, and perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions. They will also be required to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of America, and of the History of the United States. The candidate must also write a fair and legible hand, without material mistakes in spelling such sentences as shall be dictated by the examiners; and he must answer promptly and without errors, all their questions in the above-mentioned rules of arithmetic and in the other branches; failing in any of these particulars, he will be rejected.

Every successful applicant for appointment is soon after his arrival at West Point subjected to a rigid examination by an experienced Medical Board, and should there be found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification to such a degree as will at any time impair his efficiency, he will be rejected: Feeble constitution and muscular tenuity; unsound health from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula; chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp, or any disorder of an infectious character; severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions; impaired vision from whatever cause; inflammatory affection of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, &c., &c.; deafness, copious discharge from the ears; loss of many teeth, or the teeth generally unsound; impediment of speech; want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonic disease; impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle; contraction of a joint, extenuation, deformity, &c., &c.; an unusual excurvature or incurvature of the spine; hernia; a varicose state of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord, (when large,) sarcocele, hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas; impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation, (flat feet, &c.,) lameness, contraction, unequal length, bunions, overlying or supernumerary toes, &c., &c.; ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

During the first two months of the Academic year (July and August) the cadets are engaged in military duties and exercise, living in camp. The Academic exercises commence the beginning of September. The semi-annual examination takes place in Janury, when the cadets are rigidly examined in the subjects they have studied, and the new cadets, if found proficient, will receive the warrant of cadet, and take such a station in their class as their respective merits, as determined at the examination, may entitle them to. If unable to master the course, they will be pronounced deficient by the Academic Board, and their connection with the Academy will cease. In June there is held the "Annual Examination" when those cadets who have failed to make the requisite proficiency, and are not likely to succeed in future, are discharged.

Such are the requirements of a West Point cadet, and it will be readily seen that, though manifold, none could be readily overlooked, in view of the fact that the expense attendant upon the education of cadets should be assured of a definite result and benefit to the army in the success of the graduate, and the probability of his being able to assume active duties in the field. To be a successful graduate, it is only necessary for the cadet to possess an aptitude for study, good natural parts, industrious and persevering habits, with a disposition to conform to strict military discipline and moral deportment. Those deficient in any of these respects had better not enter West Point, for they will undoubtedly meet with disappointment and mortification, for it is a well-known fact that many receiving appointments do fail to graduate through such deficiencies. The pay of a cadet is $41 66 per month, with one ration per day, and is considered sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

The officers and Academic Staff now on duty at the Academy are constituted as follows:

Inspector.

Brevet Major-Gen. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Superintendent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry.

Academic Staff.

Henry M. Black, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major Seventh Infantry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander Piper, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.

John McL. Hildt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

Abraham K. Arnold, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Fifth Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Jacob F. Kent, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

John Egan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Eleventh Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander S. Clarke, Captain Forty-fourth Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.

Dennis H. Mahan, LL.D., Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

Peter S. Michie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

William H. H. Benyaurd, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Engineers, and Henry M. Adams, First Lieutenant Engineers, Acting Assistant Professors of Military and Civil Engineering.

William H. C. Bartlett, LL.D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Joseph C. Clark, Jr., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain U. S. A., Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Milton B. Adams, First Lieutenant Engineers, and James Mercur, First Lieutenant Engineers, Acting Assistant Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Albert E. Church, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Herbert A. Hascall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

George A. Kensel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery; Samuel N. Benjamin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Second Artillery; Edward B. Warner, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery; James C. Post, First Lieutenant Engineers, and Hiero B. Herr, First Lieutenant First Artillery, Acting Assistant Professors of Mathematics.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing.

James McMillan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

John S. Poland, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry, Acting Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Hyacinth R. Agnel, Professor of the French Language.

Malbone F. Watson, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professor of the French Language.

Henry B. Ledyard, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, and Cadet Henry Metcalf, Acting Assistant Professors of the French Language.

Rev. John W. French, D. D., Chaplain and Professor of Ethics and Law.

Alexander S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Lieut.-Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry, Assistant Professor of Ethics and Law.

Robert Catlin, Captain Forty-third Infantry, Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics and Law.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Lorenzo Lorain, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry Mineralogy and Geology.

Peter S. Michie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Engineers, and Frank B. Hamilton, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Professors of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Patrice de Janon, Professor of the Spanish Language.

Edward G. Bush, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Tenth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.

James O'Hara, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.

Alfred Mordecai, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Frank Soule, Jr., First Lieutenant Ordnance, Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Peter S. Michie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Engineers, Instructor of Practical Engineering, Military Signals and Telegraphing.

Richard P. Strong, First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Military Signals and Telegraphing.

Andrew N. Damrell, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Engineers, commanding detachment of Engineers.

Antone Lorentz, Sword Master.

Military Staff.

Brevet Major Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Adjutant.

Brevet Major William Sinclair, Captain Third Artillery, Quartermaster.

Capt. Robert Catlin, Forty-third Infantry, Treasurer.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. John F. Head, A. M., M. D., Surgeon U. S. A.

Brevet Major Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

W. H. H. Michler, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

As the day draws near for the Graduating Class to receive their diplomas and leave the Academy for army life, great interest is manifested by all in the members thereof, and considerable speculation is indulged in regarding their probable standing. As no one can give a decided opinion on this momentous question, I do the next best thing, and send you the list of graduates as they stood at the close of the examinations last year, when they constituted the Second Class of 1867, premising, however, that the proficiency attained last year is a fair criterion of the probable result of this year's examination. The following is the list of cadets, with the States or Territories from which they were appointed:

Albert H. Payson, Mass.
Edgar W. Bass, Minn.
John G. D. Knight, Mo.
Richard L. Hoxie, Iowa.
Jas. B. Mackall, Ohio.
Wm. L. Marshall, Ky.
Richard H. Savage, Cal.
Jos. H. Willard, Illinois.
Wm. J. Hamilton, N. J.
Frank Heath, New-York.
Henry Metcalfe, Miss.
D. D. Johnson, at large.
John J. Casey, New-York.
J. C. Morrison, Jr., Ohio.
Robert Fletcher, N. Y.
Clarence O. Howard, Mass.
Paul Dahlgren, at large.
Eugene O. Fechet, Mich.
William Everett, N. H.
Chas. B. Barnett, Ky.
Chas. W. Whipple, at large.
Wm. P. Clark, New-York.
Alexander L. Morton, Mo.
Christopher T. Hall, Ill.
Wm. P. Hall, Missouri.
John Pope, Jr., Illinois.
George W. Deshler, N. J.
James W. Pope, Indiana.
R. E. Thompson, R. I.
Samuel M. Swigert, Ky.
Joshua L. Fowler, N. Y.
David S. Denison, Md.
F. L. Shoemaker, Penn.
Geo. W. Pyle, at large.
J. B. Rodman, at large.
J. D. C. Hoskins, at large.
Wm. J. Volkmar, Penn.
Wm. T. Ditch, Illinois.
Jas. H. Jones, at large.
Chancellor Martin, Ill.
Jas. E. Batchelder, Vt.
P. T. Broderick, Indiana.
Wm. C. Forbush, Mass.
Frank W. Russell, N. H.
Harrison S. Weeks, Mich.
Thomas M. Willey, Conn.
George M. Harris, Georgia.
Sumner H. Bodfish, Ga.
Thomas J. March, Penn.
Delancey A. Kane, Utah.
Loyall Farragut, Virginia.
Charles F. Roe, New-York.
William H. Coombs, California.
Chas. L. Snow, New-York.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Ohio.

Gen. GRANT has not moved about much to-day, being evidently desirous of quiet enjoyment and repose. The General is so retiring in his disposition that I opine that he would fain do away with the ceremony and punctilious attention which he receives at the hands of the West Pointers. It is very natural for men who occupy all their time in inculcating strict discipline and military etiquette to make considerable fuss over the General's visit, and accord him all the honors due his exalted rank, but we can see that the General would be very much obliged to the officers and Professors if they would let him kill time as he pleases, until the final ceremonies on Tuesday. Gen. GRANT appears to be quite careworn and fatigued, the natural result, no doubt, of the harass and worry of the past few months, and perhaps the anticipation of a further extension of the ordeal during the ensuing Presidential campaign. Though in good health the General does not present that hearty, florid appearance which distinguished him in the field while in front of Petersburg, and before he donned the additional star indicative of his rank as General commanding. Then he was simply in his element, and had only trained and willing subordinates to deal with, while hammering away at the crumbling shell of the Confederacy, which he so suddenly and successfully shattered. Now he is in the midst of political intrigues, and the point of attack for avaricious and unscrupulous office-holders, and the difference in his appearance is a striking one, especially as he appears in citizen's dress of oppressive black. After visiting the Committee examination rooms, and calling upon friends at the Point, the General contented himself with receiving the congratulations of the guests in Roe's Hotel, subsequently attending the drill and the parade.

In a recent letter I spoke of the annoyances encountered by Plebes in former years, and I find that I have unintentionally allowed your readers to draw the inference that these practices are on the increase. Last year a plan was adopted by the Board to prevent the recurrence of these mischievous pranks, and the new class were all required to make oath, when promising to support the Constitution of the United States, not to molest any of the "plebes" of after years. When cadets apply for leaves of absence (and they are entitled to at least one each year,) they must first sign a certificate, on honor, that they have not in any way, during the previous year, annoyed any of the juniors, or compelled them to perform any menial office incompatible with the position of a cadet or a gentleman. Every confidence is reposed in the honor and integrity of the cadets, so that they are compelled to abstain from any vicious tricks in order that furloughs may be attainable. The squad drills are, however, terrible affairs to the new-comers, for their instructors never fail to show their superior knowledge and authority.

There was a grand inspection and review of the cadets this afternoon by Gen. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General. It was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and passed off with great *éclat*. The midshipmen will reach here Monday, and on that day Gen. GRANT will deliver the diplomas to the members of the Graduating Class. Gen. GRANT dined to-day with Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, at Cold Spring. Major-Gen. MEADE has arrived here and is at Cozzens' Hotel. G. F. W.

American Dramatic Fund.

The Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund Association, Mr. CHAS. S. BERNARD, has issued the twentieth annual report of that society. The Association was incorporated April 10, 1848. The present report brings the record of its affairs to the 31st of last March. Since its organization the Fund has paid to the aged sick $56,915 18. The number of subscribing members is 189. The present invested capital, in gold-bearing bonds, is $41,738 63. Within the past year fifty-seven claimants have profited by the Fund; twelve members have been ruled out and three have died, namely: JOHN POVEY, in London, May 2, 1867; WM. F. BROUGH, in London, August, 1867; and JOHN BRIDGEMAN, in New-York, Dec. 15, 1867. Mr. BERNARD notes that within the year a benefit performance by Mme. RISTORI, together with some donations, have increased the Fund by nearly $800. Also that the Fund profited to the extent of about $1,800 by the ball at the Academy of Music, to which, however, on account of the storm, very few people went. The desire is expressed for a permanent home for aged and indigent members in the neighborhood of the City; and to this subject the attention is directed of wealthy, liberal-minded friends of the Association. The following is a list of officers elected for the twenty-first year of this society:

President—S. L. M. BARLOW.

Trustees—D. Kingland, Esq., L. W. Jerome, Esq., Jas. Bryce, Esq., G. W. McLean, Esq., John Brougham, Esq.

Directors—Messrs. Barney Williams, M. S. Smith, F. Chippendale, T. J. Hind, C. K. Mason, N. B. Clarke, T. Morris, A. W. Young, J. H. Stoddart, H. Isherwood, W. Davidge, Theo. Moss, J. Moore, John Sefton, John G. Gilbert.

Treasurer—J. H. Oxley.

Secretary—C. S. Bernard.

Honorary Corresponding Secretaries—J. H. Rogers, Boston; J. R. Reed, Philadelphia; B. De Bar, St. Louis, J. B. Fuller, Cincinnati; J. McVicar, Chicago; J. Everard, California; W. R. Floyd, New-Orleans; W. C. Shaw, Memphis; W. H. Chippendale, England.

Honorary Physicians—Dr. Quackenboss, Dr. Lewis Blake, Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Proudfoot.

The New Post Office.

Proceedings regarding the new Post Office in the Park have remained in abeyance of late, owing to the impeachment trial; but now that Congress is again resuming business, they have been renewed. A bill has been introduced into the House, and on Wednesday last, after a second reading, it was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and will come up for a third reading next Tuesday. It provides that the building shall be erected under the direction and supervision of Charles A. Dana, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, John T. Hoffman, Jonathan Sturges, James Kelley and Charles H. Rogers, as Commissioners, who are to serve without compensation, and report annually, before the first Monday of December, the progress of the work and the contracts awarded. The cost of the building is not to exceed the estimates of the architects, and no greater sum than $10,000 per annum is to be paid for the services of architects during construction.

A Congressional Committee upon the subject has lately been here, ascertaining the cost of land in the neighborhood and that of the principal buildings, such as the Park Bank, *Herald* Office, &c., and returned to Washington on Friday. The House Committee consisted of John Farnsworth, Thos. W. Ferry, Geo. W. Lawrence, W. L. Lincoln, John Lynch, John Hill, John Fox and Jas. A. Johnson. That of the Senate comprised Alexander Ramsey, John Cummings, J. C. Pomeroy, P. Van Winkle, James Harlan, Justin Morrill and James Dixon.

Postmaster KELLEY has been untiringly active in his endeavors to procure the City a new and commodious Post Office, and his efforts are likely soon to be crowned with success. The edifice will be of white marble, and almost triangularly shaped. It will cover the ground in the Park which the fountain occupies, and will be 375 feet in length, facing both Broadway and Park-row, 320 feet in width at the back, facing the City Hall, and will present a narrow and semi-circular front of 150 feet at the south end of the Park, looking on St. Paul's Church.

The plan selected was combined by RENWICK & SANDS, N. LE BRUN, SCHULTZ & SCHOEN, RICHARD M. HUNT, and JOHN CORREJA, who will be the architects conjointly employed. Full particulars of the proposed building have been several times given in detail by the TIMES and other City papers. The cost will be $3,500,000. The price paid for the land was $500,000, which will easily be compensated by the sale of the lots in Nassau-street upon which the present Post Office stands.

Funeral of Don Antonio Jose De Irissarri.

The funeral of His Excellency DON ANTONIO JOSE DE IRISSARRI, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the States of Guatemala and San Salvador to the United States Government, took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 80 State-street, Brooklyn. After leaving the house, the *cortége* proceeded to St. James' Cathedral, in Jay-street, in the following order: Physician, Dr. Dudley; Legal Adviser, Wm. Curtis; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Diaz and Rev. F. J. Friel, D. D.; Pall-bearers, Baron Wetterstedt, Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary; Don D. F. Sarmientos, Argentine Minister; Mr. Kalbach, Secretary of Argentine Legation; Charles Tracy, Peruvian Consul; R. Pombo, Ex-Chargé de Affaires from New-Granada, and A. Camacho, Consul from Honduras. Following the hearse were the following: Chief Mourners, Signor B. Blanco, Consul-General of Guatemala, and Signor J. F. Snepeler, Consul-General of San Salvador. Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Schultze, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Signers F. Agudelo, Consul-General of Colombia; G. Thieson, Consul-General of Costa Rica; J. F. Basora, Consul-General of Dominica; G. Dominguez, Consul-General of Ecuador; Fuentes, Consul-General of Mexico; J. J. Barril, Consul-General of Nicaragua; Carl E. L. Hinrichs, Consul-General of Saxe Altenburg; Joaquim M. De Satrusteque, Consul-General of Spain; Mr. R. Mulowney, Consul-General of Paraguay. On arriving at the Cathedral the mourners were received by Rev. Dr. GARDINER, Celebrant; Rev. THOMAS READ, Deacon; Rev. C. MCSHERRY, Sub-Deacon, and acolytes with lighted tapers. The coffin was placed on a catafalque in front of the altar. After the celebration of a solemn mass, Rev. Dr. GARDINER pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the life and character of the deceased Minister. The coffin was covered with cloth; the body was attired in the diplomatic suit of deceased, and on the lid rested his official hat and sword, also a beautiful wreath of immortelle, a crown, cross and anchor of other flowers. The plate on the coffin bore the following inscription: "Don Antonio Jose De Irissarri, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States of Guatemala and San Salvador to the United States Government. Died June 10th, 1868, aged eighty-two years." The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Rev. Dr. GARDINER, in the course of his remarks, said the deceased Minister Plenipotentiary was born in Guatemala on the 7th of February, 1786. He was descended from one of those noble families of Spain who were foremost in introducing Christianity and civilization to Guatemala. His youth and early manhood were devoted to the service of his country in the field, advancing by promotion until he became a General. More than fifty years ago he began his diplomatic career as Minister from his Government to the Court of St. James, and has ever since continued to represent his country at various seats of government. He was senior diplomat of foreign representation in this country, and for twelve years a resident of this City, which he preferred as most suitable to his health. He was a man of talent and literary acquirements, a high-toned gentleman and earnest friend, amiable and retiring. He was an author who has given to the world several works both of verse and prose. His loss will be deeply felt by a host of friends, both here and in his native country. The vigor of his intellect endured to the very latest moment of his life.

Daring Attempt at Highway Robbery—A Book-keeper With $4,700 in His Possession Attacked at Noonday.

About a year ago a messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, while carrying a large amount in checks and money to New-York, was attacked at the corner of William and Beekman streets by one of a party who had followed him in a butcher's cart, and cruelly beaten and robbed. This outrage occurred at midday, while hundreds of pedestrians were passing, yet the highwaymen escaped with their plunder, and are still at large. A similar outrage took place in Kent-avenue, foot of Rush-street, Brooklyn, E. D., between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday; but in this case the desperadoes failed to obtain any booty.

At the hour named, WILLIAM PETTIGREW, book-keeper in the printing and binding establishment of D. APPLETON & Co., corner of Kent-avenue and Hewes street, while returning from New-York with the sum of $4,700, for the purpose of paying off the hands employed in the concern, was attacked at the point indicated, just as he was passing a tree, his assailant coming suddenly upon him from his concealment and felling him to the earth by a blow with a club on the back of his head. As Mr. PETTIGREW fell, the ruffian seized two books which fell from his hands, and which he supposed contained the money, and immediately jumped into a cart containing three confederates and drove furiously away, leaving the assaulted young man in an insensible condition.

At the corner of Bedford-avenue the fugitives were hailed by Officer FITZGERALD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who knew nothing of the outrage, and warned them to drive less furiously. They then put their horse on a slow trot for a short distance, but getting beyond pistol shot they increased their speed, and before the officer got information of the outrage they were beyond his reach. He pursued them, however, to the neighborhood of the Union Base Ball Ground, where he lost sight of them. The highwaymen having examined the books they took from Mr. PETTIGREW and finding no money, threw them out of the cart. They also dropped a locust club, wrapped in a newspaper, and a heavy set of false whiskers. The appearance of the men and the description of the cart led the Police to believe that both outrages were committed by the same men. PETTIGREW received a severe scalp wound, but will soon recover from his injuries. The money for which he was attacked was not disturbed.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—The fine weather and the promise of good music drew thousands to the Mall at Central Park yesterday afternoon, and those who went were well repaid for going. There was only one little drawback; they to whom the floating melody was wafted were themselves floating almost in a sea of perspiration. It was decidedly warm work both for the musicians and for the amused. The former did not cease blowing when the dulcet sounds they caused had died away, and the latter went puffing homeward "sighing like a furnace," and almost as hot. The sudden change in the weather was seriously felt, and there was no consolation in the thought that the heat of yesterday was nothing to what we may expect when dog-days dawn and Sol gives stronger rays. The drives were thronged with dashing turn-outs. The lakes were fringed with people, who sought their borders like panting hinds, and inhaled the occasional breezes that were wafted across them. Many sought shelter in the growing shade of the Ramble and there listened to the distant music. It is reported on high authority that there were lovers in the Ramble yesterday who did not hear the music of the band at all. Long after the concert was over crowds lingered within the precincts of the Park, enjoying the sunset and the breezes that sprung up toward nightfall.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CAR-DRIVER.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday over the remains of HUGH GOODWIN, a driver employed by the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, who was almost instantly killed on Wednesday night by being run over by car No. 125 which he was driving. At the corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth-street, the horses became detached from the car, and GOODWIN, in his endeavors to stop the team was pulled over the dashboard, and before the car could be brought to a standstill one of the wheels passed over his head crushing in his skull and causing instant death. The jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by being thrown over the dashboard of car No. 125 of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, and that said fall was in consequence of the breaking of the coupling-ring to which the traces were attached." Deceased was 32 years of age, and leaves a widow and family of small children almost destitute.

THE BROADWAY BURGLARIES.—JAMES BRADY, who was arrested by Detective FARLEY on Friday evening, charged with having been concerned in the burglary at the store of C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS., No. 475 Broadway, on Sunday last, when over $6,000 worth of silk and velvet cloaks and lace shawls were stolen, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs yesterday. Detective PORTER, stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that on Sunday evening he saw BRADY leaving the store of Messrs. OPPENHEIMER with a large bundle under his arm, and subsequently gave information which led to his arrest. Miss MAGGIE JONES, who is employed in the store, testified that on the 29th of MAY BRADY came into the store and selecting a mantilla, ordered it to be sent to a lady in Jane street, near Hudson, but when the mantilla was sent to the address, no such person was known there. The accused was committed for examination. He is but 19 years of age, and says he lives at No. 61 Amity-street. His confederates have not been arrested.—An examination was had yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, in the case of EUGENE BAKER, *alias* Reichermon, DAVID CARROLL and GEORGE JACKSON, who were arrested on Thursday night last for breaking into the store of MAX GLASER, No. 520 Broadway. After taking some unimportant testimony the accused were committed for trial without bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	95
Consols for account	95@95¼
United States Bonds	72¾@72⅞
Erie Shares	46
Illinois Centrals	100½
Atlantic & Great Western	33½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 13.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77¼@77⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.@11d.
Middling Orleans	11⅛d.@11¼d.

The sales of the day will probably reach 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged at the following quotations: Corn, 34s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 51s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 46s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 27s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 72¾.

American Railroad Shares are inactive, and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands on the spot	10⅞d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 13.

Petroleum is firm at 47f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed firm at 1s. 4½d. ℔ gallon for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 13.

Petroleum has advanced 50 centimes, and is now quoted at 47½f. ℔ bbl. for standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 13—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties closed firm at 77¼@77⅜ for the old issue.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of Canton Mattings, 25 to 50 cents, by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. English Carpets and Oil-Cloths at low prices.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 13.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. Henry A. Smythe and three Misses Smythe, New-York; Hon. Robert M. McLane, Mrs. McLane and maid servant, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. W. K. Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, Miss Vanderbilt, New-York; Mr. George Harding, Mrs. Harding, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Byron K. Stevens, Miss Stevens and maid servant, New-York; Mr. E. Tufts, Mrs. Tufts, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Lucius Tuckerman, Mrs. Tuckerman and family of six, New York; Mr. T. S. Serrill and 2 children, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Forsyth, New-York; Mr. J. M. Carlisle, Mr. Calderon Carlisle, Mr. J. M. Carlisle, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Col. L. Kip, Mrs. Kip, child and maid servant, New-York; Mrs. G. D. Hamilton, Boston, Mass.; Col. Winthrop, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. King, New-York; Mrs. Andrew Porter, child and maid servant, Miss A. E. Biddle and maid servant, Philadelphia, Penn.; Col. Isaac H. Reed, New-York; Mrs. Lippitt, Miss Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. John J. Daly, Miss Daly, New-York; Miss A. S. Pierce, Miss G. H. Pierce, Miss K. E. Pierce, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Clark Bell, Mrs. Bell, New-York; Mr. Philips, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Matilda Phillips, New-York; Mr. Louis Y. Yuano, Havana, Cuba; Mr. L. T. Howes, Mrs. R. W. Howes, Miss Howes, New-York; Mr. Joseph Swift, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Wm. H. Field, Mrs. Field, child and maid servant, New-York; Mr. John S. Harbeck, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. John H. Harbeck, Mrs. Harbeck, Mrs. James Acker, New-York; Mr. Homer Bartlett, Boston, Mass.; Mr. W. O. Giles, Miss Lillie Giles, Mr. William C. Giles and maid servant, New-York; Mr. E. M. Perkins, Miss Murdoch, Vicksburg, Miss.; Mrs. Read, Miss Josephine A. Read, Miss Mary A. Read, Miss Addie Read, Mr. Thomas S. Read and maid servant, New-York; Miss De la Roche, Paris, France; Mr. F. W. Rhinelander and maid servant, New-York; Mr. Charles Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Mr. A. J. Adams, New-York; Mr. George Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. H. A. Cram, Mrs. Cram, three children and two maid servants, New-York; Mr. T. H. Weichselbaum, Kansas; Mr. G. F. T. Reed, New-York; Mr. A. Beneditti, attache of French Legation; Mr. Samuel L. Voght, Jr., New-York; Mr. P. J. Pavey, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. G. Mills, New-York; Mr. Thomas Potter, Mr. George Potter, Mr. William Potter, Mr. Terry, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. A. F. Miller, New-York; Mrs. Reggio, Miss M. F. Reggio, Master A. Reggio and maid servant, Havana, Cuba; Mr. W. H. Bibbons, New-York; Mr. James Phelps, Springfield, Conn.; Mr. S. H. Kennedy, New-York; Mr. Emelie Alcarraz, Mrs. Alcarraz, child and maid servant, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Vail, New-York; Mrs. Clement Tetedoux, Pittsburg, Penn; Mr. Keppel Josephs, New-York; Miss Williams, Essex, Conn.; Mr. L. Barre, New-York; Miss A. Cornaggie, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Natalie Tilman, New-York; Mr. F. Loeser, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. A. Blum, New-York; Mr. E. Bellamy, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Gareseche, Miss Anna Gareseche, Miss L. Gareseche, New-York; Mr. G. E. Stanton, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. E. H. Arthur, Mr. R. L. Suydam, New-York; Mr. Enrique Adan, Mrs. Adan, three children and maid servant, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. John F. Chapin, Miss Esther Chapin, Master Amory Chapin, Mrs. Francis J. Vinton, New-York; Mr. S. Levy, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. A. Charvet, New-York; Mr. Andres Gerona, Madrid, Spain; Mrs. H. N. Slater, Jr., Miss Caroline Slater and maid servant, New York; Mr. E. de Bauduy, Mr. A. de Bauduy, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Emma Smith, Miss M. S. Dart, New-York; Mrs. L. Frey, Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. Brunner, New-York; Nattie W. Trask, Bergen Point; Mrs. A. Metz, New-York; T. H. Wood, Philadelphia; Mrs. Pettigrew, New-York; Jose M. Ruiz, Mrs. Ruiz, Havana, Cuba; G. Bradshaw, New-York; Mrs. C. Grizel, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Antoinette Mackis, New-York; John A. Blaffer, New-Orleans; A. P. Francis, New-York; Mrs. R. Delfeis, St. Louis, Mo.; S. J. Zuaznavar, Mrs. Zuaznaur and son, New-York; Miss R. Emery, New-Orleans; C. Valerio, Mrs. Valerio, New-York; Mr. R. Roecke, Paris, France; Mr. M. P. Durocher, New-York; Mr. G. Chavron, Mr. E. Chavron, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Alfred Roelker, New-York; Mr. A. Rudolphsen, South Boston, Mass.; Mr. P. Arnaud, Mrs. Arnaud and infant, Mr. Auguste Arnaud, New-York; Mr. Oscar Bercier, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Alexander Notman, New-York; Mr. Jose Puledo, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Peter Babut, Mrs. Babut and daughter, New-York; Mr. R. Gorloff, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Tournade, New-York; Mr. Julien Sagebien, Havana, Cuba; Mr. J. R. Noetzlin, New-York; Mr. E. Dupasseur, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Victor Ginnet, New-York; Mr. L. Senecal, Mrs. Senecal and son, Paris, France; Mr. E. Giguel, New-York; Mr. C. Magner, Mrs. Magner, New-Orleans, La.; Miss V. Hendricks, Miss F. Hendricks, New-York; Mr. P. F. Parisot, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Daniel Langfeld, New-York; Mr. Emelio Carricarte, Havana, Cuba; Miss Harrison, New-York; Mr. C. Voisin, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Dreyfus, New-York; Mr. John Trainor, Boston, Mass.; Mr. C. Lana, New-York; Mr. Manuel Martinez, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Eugene Dauban, New-York; Mr. P. Ponjol, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Givernaud, daughter and maid servant, New-York; Mrs. C. LeMarinel, three children, infant, and maid servant, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. De Azcarrago, New-York; Mr. J. Remigio Toscano, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. Curran, New-York; Mrs. DuBarrey and daughter, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. C. Thomas, New-York; Mr. P. Molard, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. S. Dodin, Mrs. Dodin, New-York; Capt. Le Marinel, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. L. Hubert, New-York; Mrs. C. Laporte, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. Leglen, New-York; Mr. Luigi Germain, Mr. Luigi Sanquinetti, Naples, Italy; Mr. L. Camblorg, New-York; Mr. George Cowet, Mr. Juan Cowet, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. L. W. Bagaine, New-York; Mr. John Mousson, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. L. Vaigneux, New-York; Mr. Chas. Leglen, Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. P. Roulde, New-York; Mr. Lins Borges, Mr. Andres Carillo, Mr. Manuel Rio, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Frank Mermin, New-York; Mr. Baptiste Laport, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Charles S. Peters, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Frank Lajousse, New-York; Mrs. Juana Puledo, Miss Merced Noqueras, Miss Teresa Noqueras, Miss Amelia Noqueras, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Rob't L. Cushman, New-York; Mr. Louis Caraithez, New-Orleans, La.; Miss Julie R. Jones, New-York; Miss Marie Jacques, Paris, France; Mr. L. T. Adams, New-York; Mr. Juan Gausseran, Mr. Frank Faulin, Matamoras, Mexico; Mr. Peter C. Winter, New-York; Mr. John S. Argudin, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Theodore W. Storms, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Arthur L. V. Dumont, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. L. Krohler, New-York.

JUNE 13—*In Steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. John Hutton, Miss Scott, Mr. John H. Thompson, E. T. Blackhouse, Mrs. Blackhouse, Miss Blackhouse, Lawrence Hutton, Mr. Lowry, John H. Allen, Mrs. Atwood and maid servant, H. C. Bootasky, James Whittaker, Robert Whittaker, J. B. Erhardt, John Hern, Elias Reyers, Mr. Blum, Arthur Perkins, H. C. Olds, J. Leisy and wife, J. Smith, W. A. Lanyon, Richard Bell, B. Williams, M. Carry, Rev. Robert S. Wylie and wife, Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, Henry Gillespie, J. H. Gossen, Mr. Titus, Capt. E. M. Wade and wife, J. M. Davidson, Rev. John Gillespie, Isaac Walton, M. J. Connor, A. G. Methfessel, Louis L. Hyatt, C. W. Hurley, Charles Victor, Mr. Berger and wife, Mr. Berger, Jr., Thomas A. Gerard, Thos. Aubin, Miss Minnie A. Hauck and Mrs. Hauck, Mr. Murray Davis and wife, E. Holliday, B. Eakins, Mr. Gascoyne and wife, Eugene Rossey, Maxwell E. Purcell, Mr. Edward Morrison and wife, Mrs. Hugh Menown and child, James Simmons and wife, Mrs. James Moore and child, E. M. Forbes, E. Butterworth, Wm. C. Thomas, William Arthur, wife and two children, John Sykes, Jr., and daughter, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss L. Payne, Mrs. Wright and daughter, Miss Fannie and Miss Mary Price, S. G. Murphy, Rev. George Whittaker, Miss G. Oakley and Miss J. Oakley, Miss Eakin, Miss Mary Whittaker, Henry Phillips and wife.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Ariel, for Bremen and Havre*—S. Norris and children, W. C. Paul and lady, C. P. Fisher, F. Liepke and lady, Mrs. Th. Roger, son and brother, Miss Griggs, P. Hollenwiz, Cath. Stubenwell, C. Jellinit, A. Harscher and lady, Johann Gorket, Mathilde Glagow and children, Wm. Burns, Wm. Rimeke, Herman Jaiger, Carl Bodenshatz, Alexander Ziegelsanyan, Maria Agnes Kirsner, the Misses Tower, Miss Southwick, Mrs. Southwick, Bernhard Hirse, lady and child, A. Abronaut, Indianapolis; Miss Fanny Hashalotte and sister, Jose Avares, B. Fallechia, Herm. Wachter, Carl Niemann, Stameston Korbishe, Valentine Muller, P. Pisia, Henry Behringer, lady and child, Walter Nichols, L. Meyer, Joseph Haas, Julius Drisen, Mrs. Elizabeth Lau and child, Jerome Bock, C. Fayo, Mrs. Fayo, Mrs. A. Adler, Mrs. Ludwig, Jas. Rief, Elizabeth Feige and family, John Rattenberg, Ludwig Strong, Carl Hirsch, Wm. Coral, James Ambarde, Benj. Lessem, Pierre Afraid, August Bause, Carl Medenhoper, Franciska Kraus, Franz Krudsan, John Vaskirt, John Edir, Aug. Ingersan, J. A. Hergerantha, J. Neuss, Isaac G. Staples and wife, and a number in steerage.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Iowa, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Thomas A. Fraser, John Mowatt, Magnus Manson, Mrs. C. Goodhart, Jacob Goodhart, Charley Cowley, Mrs. J. McLeod, Mrs. A. Allen, James Allen, William Campbell, Miss M. Doherty, Miss E. Young, Mrs. M. L. Veil, John Devlin, Mrs. M. A. Barnes, James H. Taylor, Miss Mary Martin, William Coure, Mrs. Coure, Rev. J. S. Muir, Mrs. Muir, Wm. Rogers, Wm. Maxty, Samson Deeley, Mrs. T. A. Holland, Mrs. C. Stenson, Jas. Steele, Robert King, Rev. J. McIlvain, Geo. Perry, Mrs. Wm. Cameron, Chas. L. Toole, Henry O. Whitney, Richard H. Halley, Miss A. McKennett, Miss Mary Sims, Joseph Daniel, John Thompson, Wm. Ramsay, and other passengers in steerage.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Charles Crisp, Miss R. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, John Harding, W. Dickinson, Rev. A. Damen, Rev. J. Van Gooh, Charles Wilks, Rev. Edward Coleman, C. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Coppinger and infant, Master L. Coppinger, J. Van Eyck, Mrs. Delhaste, Master Delhaste, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, J. W. Tyler, Rev. J. Blake, Mrs. S. Short, Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Truck, Thomas Banks, and 70 passengers in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Goldbug, W. M. Nichols, H. Rice, Mrs. M. Lane, C. T. Hayden, H. G. Wadley, Geo. Sole, L. Robedar, Geo. Spieler, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Weaver, L. M. Kee, Miss Carrie Mills, Miss K. Friend, Thomas Trask, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mrs. C. Isaac, Capt. J. Hudson, W. J. Peterson.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Hermann, from Bremen—Henry Lowenbein and servant, Mrs. E. Schenk and family, H. Reck, Chas. Ziegler, Paul Kunz, A. Welp, Sophie Welp, O. Bolz, C. Ludwig, C. Fronhing, H. Stelter, A. Geier, J. Walter and wife, J. Himmelreicher, G. Rammel, L. Rumpf, C. Ritter von Schauer, C. Thou, Bella Fiebring, Dorothea Ritter, Emilie Demmelmeyer, J. Roder, Lina Stoss, G. Eickemeyer, G. Biermann, H. Schmeitz, A. Warner, J. Meyer, Marie Meyer, Chas. Wagemann, E. Muller, G. Rentsch, H. Severin and family, E. Porak, W. Benjamin, Pauline Loebenstein, Jos. Kings, Louise Lucas and daughter, P. H. Schroeder, A. Geier, H. D. Hutwalker, Henriette Abraham, Johanna Nulsen, Fritz Deutsche, Louise Samisch, Rose Samisch, G. Reinen.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—Chas. Gaff, Hepburn Walker, Mrs. Joseph Willis and two children, Mrs. Chas. Allen and two children, Mrs. Chas. Brett, John R. S. Hunter, Chas. Kyte, Jr., Miss King, Wm. King, James Poole, Frederick C. Trentowsky, John Graham, James Allen, James Hamer, Miss Hamer, Wm. Smith, Mrs. Whittaker, Wm. Johnstone, and 585 in the steerage.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—B. F. Benedict and family, Mrs. Ase Anderson and family, Mrs. C. H. Zim and daughter, Mrs. J. Glover, P. Hienborn, Dr. A. Schultz, Carlos de Banes, W. N. Emmons, L. R. Howard, Mrs. W. J. Belding and child, Mrs. J. W. Hammond, Robert A. Sanderson, R. N. Zern, John Moore and family, Miss Fanny H. Moore, J. B. Wyatt and wife, R. S. Caldwell, Mrs. J. G. Knowles and son, Jacob Link and wife, Mrs. C. Albecht and family, Jas. Roberts, Mrs. McHeeld and family, J. H. Lawrence, Miss Alice Hamilton, L. Napp, N. Gugnins and wife, N. Boocerich and brother, C. W. Tyler, R. Hannon, E. McAlbeen, Mrs. O. C. Bingham and child, Mrs. L. J. Davis, Rev. Thos. Fraser and servant, Ehorn Bonlow, Mrs. A. M. Dennis, L. Lutestre, Capt. Benj. Pratt, M. Fitzgerald and wife, Mrs. L. Anthony and family, A. Jacobs and wife, Jos. W. Welch and family, Mrs. Henry Merrimen, A. Jacoby, Mrs. B. V. Roberts, J. Pierce and wife, S. F. Laughlin and mother, Jno. V. Centre, J. T. Coate, U. S. A.; Mrs. T. McElwell and family, M. Bermin, Mrs. Jas. Brown and family, Jno. Doyle, A. W. Lonter, Miss Byrne, Capt. B. Patten, C. B. Leering and family, Miss M. Lindsey, J. W. Crowe, J. R. Patterson, W. H. Rector, Geo. A. Cooper, A. D. Skillman, J. G. Peaseley, R. S. Benton, Mrs. B. Williams, J. H. Bells, Samuel Irving and wife, W. W. Browell and sister, Mrs. A. M. Gleason and family, Jno. F. McNamara, Mrs. A. K. Van Dewen, Miss Berryman, Mrs. Bissell, S. L. Beamer and family, Richard Beamer, Wm. G. Farren, Mrs. McGiff and family, L. Topi, Henry Brooks, Mrs. J. A. Waddell and family, A. Willmarth, Henry Perry, Ed. Lee, F. Abernetty, Thos. P. Huntington, Samuel Cohn, B. T. Masser, M. Colman, Mrs. Thos. J. L. Linley, Miss Livesey, M. Colmanton, Thos. Clark and wife, L. W. Whiley, Wm. Wall and wife, S. Jacobs, J. Van Brunt, S. Wolfson, G. W. Evans and family, J. O. Pendleton, O. Bullock, Capt. John Phillips and family, W. T. Smith, John Mc Carmeal, Mr. Hitchcock, Capt. E. Noblett, J. F. Greennan, John R. Doyle and family, Mrs. J. G. Ride and family, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Minnie Werner, Mrs. Jas. Steele, C. Christiansen, H. D. Williams, Miss. A. R. Linton, C. G. Page, B. H. Orootas, S. C. Bunce, Mrs. M. A. Cutter, sister and brother, R. W. Little, Mrs. M. Putman, Benj. Morris and wife, Mrs. H. G. Chamberlain, sister and brother, A. H. Knapp and family, M. Weil, John Murphy, Judge Ord, Miss Ellen Leavy, David Nossell and family, Mrs. Learburg, L. Harding and wife, Capt E. F. Byrne, R. J. Tiffany, W. N. Ord, J. H. Whaly and family, A. Eastman, P. Van Fredash, Mrs. J. B. Blossom and child, Elijah Grover, Manuel M. Cordova and wife, Manuel Carpena, Gabriel Monteverdi, Rosendo La Madria, Antonia Loberas, Juan B. Elertejan, Ed. Rander, A. H. Markham, M. Zellerin, F. Willcox, Dr. Livingston, Dr. Grier, Alfred De Bucy and son, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ruiz, Mr. and Mrs. Sengrachea, C. Torres, Augustine Panejal, J. D. Tetley, W. Lubiemsky, L. Zeldman, H. Merchant, Jose Maria Tinoca, H. Brenker and wife, Rev. H. Cocks, P. Vasquez, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Peck, J. McK. Cooke and 3 children, Mrs. Reickes and sister, Dr. Reickes, W. Brodie, Major Stevenson, Dr. Orane, Ernest Huchet, O. H. Bevers, Mrs. Stuart, Capt. J. Dow, H. W. Sejar, Capt. F. Snow, Capt. Jas. Morse, Abby Houseman and nurse, James Borland, O. Dregney, Mrs. A. Coats, N. Swartz, Wm. Nichols, James Nichols, C. S. Massman, Mrs. J. A. Rappola, A. S. Furnell and wife, Mrs. W. C. Parker and infant, C. T. Salmon, Mrs. S. Rankin, Mrs. Sarah McKenzie and four children, Frank Baker, Mrs. Emma Sellers and family, Mrs. M. Upsher, J. C. Clark, wife and child, Mrs. A. E. Clark and child, Jno. Gayest and family, Vincinzi Balls, G. W. Stewart and child, Jas. H. Little and wife, Mrs. Caroline Jones, Henry Ela, J. Casper, H. S. Gray, Morris Jordan, George De La Mon Tanera, A. M. Butler, Andrew Bantens, Charles Perkins, Thos. Welch, Edwd. M. Rice, Wm. H. Wright, Geo. E. Wentworth, Mrs. M. J. Anderson, Joseph Merrick, Jno. V. B. Metzgan, J. S. Smith, S. B. Howard, B. H. White and son, C. A. C. Breachu, Robt. Deck, A. L. Prior, Consant Rey, G. W. Eddy, Mrs. E. Spies and child, Mrs. M. Inlow and 3 children, Mrs. Cath. P. Sullivan, Henry Baldwin, John Phillips, Wm. Holman, Max Montrose, Jas. J. Callahan, Miss Kate Kearns, Albert A. Campbell, Jacob Burbach, M. Burbach, J. Salladay, Wm. Wayman, Antonia Jermines, Augustus Grady, Mr. Wm. Black, H. B. Richardson, Thomas Ashe and family, J. C. Caldwell, Luke Hall, E. L. Hopkins and wife, W. F. Griffin, J. M. Lynch, Mrs. Mary Short and child, Nugent Quakers, Albert McDermott, Louis Corne, B. Fredenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent and 3 children, Martin Kennedy, Pierce Briggs, and a large number of steerage passengers.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—A. B. Griswold, W. T. Palfrey, Miss Wendel, Geo. Paltrey, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Mullan, child and servant, J. McElroy, Miss Julia Bradley, Miss Rose Haber, C. Whiting, J. Daniels, O. Murphy, Ers. E. P. Norton, child and servant, Miss L. H. Cobb, R. Swain, H. B. Keene, A. A. Barnett, wife and servant, L. Sturtevant, Mrs. J. Williams, W. F. Flash, Mrs. G. A. Hughes, Mrs. Z. Epstein, 3 children and servant, W. H. Bothick, Mr. Rand, J. A. Muller, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Lichtenstein, child and servant, A. DeBruge, Mr. Wequhart and servant, Dr. M. Marandini, A. C. Watson, Jr., Aug. Ohze, Mrs. S. Ashien.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—D. Oltman, Capt. Jas. Perkins, Mrs. A. McKoon, Miss Perkins, B. Blardone, P. Goulet, Mrs. J. E. Campbell, Mrs. D. A. Byron, E. Rickert, wife and child; W. E. Peet, E. Peet, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Blount, Miss Blount, A. Cromwell, J. A. Peniston, W. G. Lewis, wife and servant; W. M. Lewis, Miss F. H. Clark, Miss C. Peters, Mrs. Rosa Frank and 4 children, T. J. Ward, John Gentie, Mrs. Hogan and child, Mrs. M. Martin and child, J. Ewing and wife, Miss Mary Mortee, Miss M. H. Marks, Mrs. E. Lane, and 23 in the steerage.

In the steamship Virgo, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Mrs. F. A. Slayers, child and servant, Mrs. J. Weaver, Mrs. McGinley, 2 children and servant, G. Wiands, J. F. Harrison, D. S. Uncles, D. Pratt, J. H. Flagler, Miss Bulkley, Miss M. Otto, Mrs. P. Burdwick, Mrs. E. L. Burdwick and 2 children, G. H. Howell, J. N. Applegate, M. O'Connell, G. Fisher, P. Dierckx, A. J. Conway, Miss Maggie Gardner, Mrs. P. Fridenberg, W. P. Mc Clellan and wife, E. Van Valkenberg, E. A. Bright, J. Hager, B. R. Locker, Jas. D. Gaul, G. E. Knight, J. H. Blanchard, W. D. Hull, J. Lawrence, Cameron Parse, F. E. Weaver, J. Broadbacher, H. Hanse, W. Ledwick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises...12 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 15 | Gov. Island. 3 01 | Hell Gate.... 4 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow May 29, and Londonderry 30th, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong head winds throughout, and thick weather for the last 8 ds. June 9, 5:30 P. M., 200 miles east of Cape Race, spoke steamship Europe, hence for Glasgow. 12th, at noon, off Nantucket, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen May 30, via Southampton June 2, with mdse. and 659 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. In lat. 44, lon. 46 49, passed quite a number of icebergs. June 7, lat. 46 30, lon. 35 30, passed bark Schiller, (N. G.,) bound W. 9th, lat. 43 30, lon. 50 30, passed ship David, (Br.,) bound E. 12th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Virgo, Deaken, Vera Cruz May 31, Sisal June 4, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and 31 passengers to F. Alexandre & Son. June 9, 7 A. M., 20 miles south of Carysfort, passed steamship Star of the Union, steering S. W.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall June 6 with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. June 7, at 8 P. M., in lat. 14 57, lon. 75 50, exchanged signals with steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans June 6, and S. W. Pass 7th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 11, lat. 35 30, lon. 75 18, passed schr. Laura, of Boston, bound N.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans June 6, and the Bar 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Ship Sea Flower, (of Liverpool,) Talbot, Zebu, Philippine Islands, Feb. 11, via St. Helena April 29, with hemp, to Weston & Gray—vessel to master. Had light winds to the Straits of Sunda, and passed Java Head Feb. 26. March 11, lat. 20 S., lon. 79 E., was hove to 8 hours to avoid running into a cyclone, and afterward saw a number of vessels which had received more or less damage from it. March 13, passed Cape Lagulhas; crossed the equator May 13, in lon. 31, and has had light winds since.

Ship John Tucker, (of Boston,) Matthews, San Francisco Feb. 8, with mdse. to master. Passed Cape Horn April 3, crossed the equator May 15. June 11, in the Gulf Stream, experienced a gale from S. S. E., and since then has had fine weather.

Bark Friedrich Scalia, (N. G.,) Waack, Newcastle Feb. 8, and Portland, Eng., March 16, with mdse. to G. H. & F. M. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy N. W. and S. W. gales up to Sable Island, in which split foresail, maintopsails, flying jib and foresail; has had pleasant weather and light winds since May 8.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Berry, Maracaibo, 17 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Reports that the lights on Castle Island were lit for the first time on June 1.

Bark Brazilian, (N. G.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had easterly winds up to Hatteras, and since S. W. winds and fog.

Bark Ukraine, Melcher, Liverpool May 2, with mdse. and 1 passenger to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Banshee, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Henry, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Mayaguez, P. R., 8 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridges' Sons.

Brig Ruth, (of Whitehaven,) Curphey, Rio Janeiro, 46 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Ceres, (N. G.,) Lorenzen, Hong Kong Feb. 20, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjiers March 14, Cape of Good Hope April 25, crossed the equator May 2, in lon. 33. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. Theron J. Dale, (of Gloucester,) Lewis, Baracoa 18 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with calm foggy weather. June 1, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke schr. Julia Baker, of Georgetown, Me., bound to Baracoa. The T. J. D. put into Delaware Breakwater on the 10th inst., on account of heavy N. E. gales.

Schr. Niger, Thomas, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson. Had light S. W. winds first part of passage, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, during which time had very heavy seas and strong N. and N. E. winds; split sails and carried away topsails.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slaght, Kingston, Jam., and Milk River, Jam., via Delaware Breakwater, 20 ds., with logwood and 5 passengers to A. H. Salomon & Co. Has had calm weather and light westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Neptune, Bride, Crowell, St. Croix, 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. Trowbridge & Co. June 10, experienced a heavy gale from the S. E. and split sails; the bark Princess Alexandra sailed for New-York May 25.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Malaga May 14, and Gibraltar 15th, with fruit to B. J. Wenberg. Had westerly winds the first part of the passage.

Schr. C. O. Bearse, Hodgdon, Ponce, P. R., 8 ds., with sugar to Winchester & Leeds.

Schr. C. & N. E. Rogers, Mott, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James McGee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Oliver, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Farrell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Booker, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Tribbels, Elizabethport, for Hyannis.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Middleton.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Elizabethport, for Edgartown.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Weeden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mazeppa, Stevens, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. M. Lovell, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Neptune, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Granite State, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Frazer, Stillman, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Marcellus, Renwick, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Wind light, S. W.; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Virginia, for Liverpool; St. Laurent, Havre; Ariel, Bremen; Iowa, Glasgow; Wm. Penn, London; Rapidan, Havana; United States and Emily B. Souder, New-Orleans; Virginia and San Salvador, Savannah; Charleston and Moneka, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Richmond; James S. Green and John Gibson, Washington; Neptune, Boston; Wamsutta, New-Bedford; ship Ironsides, St. John, N. B.; bark Tuisk, Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Witch, from Palermo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13—Sailed steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13—Pilot boat Coquette reports passed up to-day for Baltimore barks Cricket and Amazon, from Rio; brigs A. M. B., from West Indies; R. C. Wright, from Mayaguez; James Murchie, from Virago; William Cundall, from Rio; M. G. Godew, from Barbadoes, and a bark from Amsterdam. Passed out ship F. B. Cutting; bark Beatrice, for Liverpool; brig Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Sarah Crowell, for St. Thomas.

SAVANNAH, June 13—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; schr. H. S. Baker, from Boston. Cleared, steamship Herman Livingston and Thames, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13—Cleared, steamer Lucelle, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Ship Carlos, (Argen.,) Hansen, hence June 10 for Buenos Ayres, when 100 miles from Sandy Hook experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., with squalls of rain and heavy cross seas, in which split foresail and spanker, and at 6 A. M. June 11 sprung a leak, which kept increasing in spite of the energetic exertions of the crew with both pumps, and at 2 P. M. had 3 feet of water in the hold, and was compelled to put back; was boarded by the pilot 15 miles E. N. E. of Barnegat, and has had light variable winds since, with heavy easterly sea; kept the pumps constantly going.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—The ship Norden went ashore on Tybee, and expects to get off with little damage.

The Russian bark Flangun, in distress off Sapelo Island, was towed into Dobay Bay by the steamer Cecil. The bark lost her mast and boats.

Spoken, &c.

Antigua—N. G. ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, May 2, lat. 19 52 S., lon. 29 5.

Borneo—Br. bark, from Rangoon for ——, April 21, lat. 35 S., lon. 24 15 E.

Cedar—Br. ship, from London for Bombay, May 1, lat. 21 17 S., lon. 28 31.

Ebe—Ital. schr., from Palermo for New-York, June 9, lat. 36 N., lon. 72 10 W.

Egmont—ship, from Singapore for Liverpool, March 13, in the Straits of Sunda.

Helena—Fr. bark, from Madagascar for Nantes, April 28, lat. 31 55, lon. 12 10 E.

Marian Moore—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, April 6, lat. 26 S., lon. 57 10 E.

Spartan—Br. brig, from Bangkok for Falmouth, March 8, in the Straits of Banca.

Ville de Saint Lo—Fr. bark, from Macao for Havana, March 26, lat. 21 10 S., lon. 79.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 4, brig Nellie Antrim and schr. Snow Squall, for New-York, to sail next day; schrs. Silvia, of Stockton, and Reno, of Machias, arrived on the 5th.

At Rio Janeiro, May 7, barks Silver Star, (Br.,) Contest, (Br.,) Elizabeth, (Norw.;) brigs Pauline, (Oldg.,) for New-York, idg.

At Baracoa, May 17, schr. Sarah Maria, for New-York, and schr. H. A. Kendrick, for Boston.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. May 28, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 29th, steamship Guiding Star, Howes, do.; 30th, brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, Philadelphia; brig Clara Brown, Minot, do.; June 5, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York.

Cld. May 29, bark Stephen, Lacver, Minatitlan; 30th, schr. A. Lealand, Bennett, St. Blas; June 2, bark Elizabeth, Roberts, Mexico; bark Martha Jane, Shekles, do.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, June 12, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 381.
26, 57 35, 31, 63, 37, 3, 14, 64, 20, 11, 48, 71.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 382, June 12, 1868.
75, 47 2, 78, 23, 6, 20, 41, 42, 74, 1, 18, 58.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 433, June 12, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 433.
2t, 21, 14, 57, 7, 50, 60, 68, 73, 66, 35, 74, 19.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 434, June 12, 1868.
1, 39, 24, 27, 19, 42, 29, 66, 8, 69, 14, 68, 11.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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